# Morning Oregonian.

VOL. 25, NO. 7905. PORTLAND, OREGON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1885. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

STEAMBOATS

avigation Co.

leaves Ash street
P. M. Arrives
t 10 30 A. M.

eping Cars
Council Bluffs and
on.

AN FRANCISCO.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.
Leaving Spear st. wharf at
at 10 A. M., as follows

State, Tuesday Sept. 1
Oregon Saturday Sept. 5
Columbia, Wed'y Sept. 9
State, Sunday Sept. 13
Oregon, Thursday Sept. 17
Columbia, Monday Sept. 21
State, Friday ... Sept. 25
Oregon Tuesday Sept. 29
Columbia, Saturday Oct. 3

morning of sailing except
hese not after 9 A. M.
e right to change steamer

storia.

OCK, PORTLAND, DAILY
Sunday)
nday Wednesday and Fri
Thursday and Saturday
day Thursdays and Satur
s, Wednesdays and Fridays.

UMBIA RIVER.
M. DAILY except Sunday)
TTE RIVER
A.M. Mondays, Wednesday
anding and way points, re-
ys and Saturdays.

ct with Puget Sound line
y day at 11 45 A. M.

LAND ROUTE.

cific Railroad

Chicago & the East.
ouncil Bluffs, St. Joseph,
rth, Kansas City, Bur-
Louis, Indianapolis.
Orleans, and all
and southeast.
VIA
MINNEAPOLIS.

N PACIFIC R.R.

Line Running
ns,
e Sleeping Cars,
Cars (meals 75c),
Coaches,
pers (free of charge),
and Oregon Points
he East
D MINNEAPOLIS,
R TICKETS READ
acific R. R. and avoid
e of cars.

M. daily arrive at M
n, fourth day
DIVISION
daily at 11 45 A. M. arrive
onnecting with Co's boats fo

I Pass. Agent, St. Paul.
en'l West'n Pass. Agent
1 Washington st., Portland

O CALIFORNIA
VIA
alifornia R. R.
nnections.
D A HALF DAYS.
$32; to Sacramento $3
at Ashland with stages
Stage Company

EPT SUNDAYS.)
e Division.
AND AND ASHLAND
Train.
ARRIVE
Ashland 4 15 A. M.
Portland 4 25 P. M.
xpress Train.
ARRIVE
Lebanon 9 20 P. M.
Portland 10 05 A. M.
ng Cars daily between Port-

makes connection with all the
Side Div from foot of F St.

de Division.
AND AND CORVALLIS
Train.
ARRIVE
Corvallis 4 30 P. M.
Portland 3 30 P. M.
ss Train.
ARRIVE
McMinnville 8 00 P. M.
Portland 8 30 A. M.
d baggage checked at corner
ur Stark and Second streets.
ts in California can only be
ecked at company's office,
ont Sts., Portland, Or.
eived for shipment after five
e East or West Side Divisions
R. P. ROGERS,
G. F. & Pass. Agent.

MONCISCAR

LY LOCATED AT
rd St., Portland, Or.

Is a regular graduate in medicine has been longer engaged in the special treatment of all venerial Sexual and Chronic diseases than any other Physician in the West as city papers show and old residents know $1000 reward for any case which he fails to cure coming under his treatment, by following his directions.

st successful Lung and Throat
e will tell you your trouble
gle question, and warrant a
e following diseases.
Spermatorrhœa, Seminal
Failing Memory, Weak Eyes
Lack of Energy, Impover
Impediment to Marriage
Diseases, Syphilis, Eruptions,
lis, Swellings, Sore Throat,
y, Kidney and Bladder Trou
ng Urine, Incontine ce Gon
receives searching treatment
or life
s with or without dreams
ured promptly without hin

alt confidentially. If in trou
s are dangerous.
of the Ear, Ulceration or
rnal Deafness or Paralysis
es, Thickened Drum, etc.
CASES such as Clubb d or
rals, Contracted Cords, Weak
mbs, Hip Joint Disease with
rtening Limbs, Diseases and
Old Ulcers, Diseases of the
s of the face and Diseases of
may require artificial aid
ses a ll Chronic Diseases
hma, Rheumatism, Neural
ut I ss Liv Stomach,
Urinary Orga s and all
al s All cases of Catarrh
ane a l finallile principe
as 8 am ring s d St tter
Piles a d Fistula radically
ithout the knife
UPTURE perfectly restored
requiring no truss after treat
s, Ulcers and Varicose Veins
ure!
mors permanently removed
e or the loss of a single drop

ent are Strictly Cash.
ours 8 to 8.

reet, Louisville, Ky

rms of PRIVATE,
d SEXUAL DIS-

a and Impotency,

ILIS Gonorrhea,

nteed in all Cases

COUNSELOR

---

SIT CKE (stick)

HORACE R. KELLY & Co's
FAMOUS

[illegible]

Havana Key West Cigars.
THE BEST IN THE MARKET.
H. ROSENFELD & Co., Sole Agents.

---

THE PARKER GUN.

Latest Improvements, Top Lever Action
New Locking Devices, Improved Check
Hook and Pin Solid Strikers.

Endorsed by the best shots in the world. Winner of more prizes, and in the hands of more sportsmen than any other gun.

H. T. HUDSON,

Agent for the Pacific Northwest,

93 FIRST STREET, PORTLAND, OREGON

DEALER IN

Fire Arms, Ammunition, Fishing Tackle and Sportsmen's Goods.

Send for new 76 page Illustrated Catalogue and Price List.

---

[illegible] & LACY,

66 North Front street,

PORTLAND OR.

SUPPLIES
—FOR—

Mills, Engineers, Railways, Factories, Machinists, AND Mines.

---

Musical
INSTRUMENTS
—AT—
LOW PRICES!

We import from Europe, and special freight rates enable us to sell to DEALERS lower than they can lay down goods from the East.

SEND FOR OUR NEW PRICE LIST.

KOHLER & CHASE,

71 Morrison street, Portland, Or.

The K. & C. Strings are the Best.

---

NORTHROP & STURGIS,
PROPRIETORS

Portland Soda Works!

MANUFACTURE THE BEST
Soda Water, Sarsaparilla, Ginger Ale, etc.

No Marble Dust used no Glucose used for Syrups. Closest inspection invited

Also in stock and delivered free to any part of the city
MEDICINAL AND TABLE WATERS
APOLLINARIS, pints and quarts.
WILHOIT, pints and quarts.
HUNYADI SELTZER, etc.

NORTHROP & STURGIS
93 and 95 Oak st. cor. Fifth, Portland Or.

---

WEINHARD'S
Lager Beer

At all Principal Saloons in the City.

---

T. J. COLBERT,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Carpets,
Oil Cloths, Rugs,
MATS, etc., etc.,

Northwest corner First and Yamhill Sts.,
PORTLAND OR

---

W. J. VAN SCHUYVER & Co.,
Wholesale Liquor Dealers,
63 Front Street, Portland, Oregon.
AGENTS FOR
Cyrus Noble Distillery,
Lynchburg, Ohio

I Crown Cyrus Noble Bourbon Whisky.
II Crown Cyrus Noble Bourbon Whisky.
III Crown Cyrus Noble Bourbon Whisky.
Cyrus Noble White Rye.

For a good glass of Beer go to F. Keller's
S. E. corner First and Stark.

---

KELLY, DUNNE & Co.,

Manufacturers, Importers & Dealers in

Paints, Oils, Glass, Colors
—AND—
BRUSHES.

—AGENTS FOR—

John W. Masury & Sons' Colors,
Ground in Japan and Oil

Berry Bros.' Varnishes.

Cary, Ogden & Parkers Mixed Paints

Pacific White Lead Works
White Lead

Skidegate Oil Works Fish Skidegate Oil

Northwest Trading Co's Refined Fish Oils.

Proprietors Phœnix Oil Works
Manufacturers and Refiners of Lubricating and Illuminating Oils

Factory, Twelfth street, between J and K. Office, 42 Front street, Portland, Oregon.

---

The Puget Sound Pipe Co.
Olympia, W. T.,

The Proprietors and Manufacturers of

MORTON'S
Wood Pipe & Couplings.

Suitable for City or Town Corporations, Farmers, Fanciers or Miners, or Irrigating Canals. A cheap and Durable Water Pipe. Can be banded to sustain any desired pressure. The quality is best. Iron pipe less than half the cost. [illegible]

For further information, Testimonials, Circular and Price List, address

THE PUGET SOUND PIPE CO,
Olympia, W. T.

---

THE BELLE MILLS'
Royal Flour.

FOR WHITENESS
IT IS UNSURPASSED.

MADE FROM
Choicest Valley Wheat.

By the Gradual Reduction Process
For sale by all grocers

W. DUNBAR,
General Agent.

---

[illegible] & [illegible]

IMPORTERS

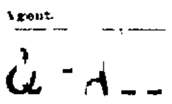
HARDWARE,
ROLLER SKATES,
Electrical Goods.

Complete Outfits, consisting of Bell, Battery Wire, etc.

PRICE LISTS FURNISHED
PORTLAND OREGON.

---

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!



THE OYSTER SEASON IS NOW OPEN and I am prepared to fill all orders promptly at lowest rates. Shoalwater Bay, Yaquina Eastern in the shell, and Canned Eastern Country orders solicited

CHAS. A. MALARKEY,

Fourth and Morrison sts.,

The Leading House of Portland.
Established 1873

---

KEEP THE MONEY AT HOME!

A large and flourishing industry which provides employment to many in Oregon. Those wishing ... goods of home manufacture at ... than them at ...

BROWNSVILLE WOOLEN MILLS CO STORE

... Men's, Youths' and Boys' Clothing ... White and Colored Blankets, Cassimere and Flannels

Mr ... All of our goods are superior to the imported ... New York ... RETAIL STORE, 188 First st.
bet. Yamhill and Taylor, Portland Or.

---

WILZINSKI BROS. & CO
Are Again in the Field with SOMETHING NEW

CHAMPAGNE-FLAVORED
5¢ CIGARS!

Orders solicited from the Trade only

---

MILLER BROS,
DEALERS IN
Grass & Clover seeds, Fertilizers, etc.—209 Second st., Portland, Or.

---

BUSINESS SPECIALS

R. B. KNIGHT, Druggist, 72 Morrison near Fourth st. Best of medicines at lowest prices.

SHANNON & CO, Victoria, B. C. Real Estate, Coal, Iron, Lime, Timber Lands etc., in British Columbia & Puget Sound, W. T.

ELEGANT DAILY LUNCHES 11 A. M. to 2 P. M. at the Crystal Palace

TO CONSUMERS OF
Coal Oil.

We would call your attention to our popular brand of Illuminating Oil styled

EXTRA STAR KEROSENE,

GUARANTEED
The Finest Burning Oil in this Market.

Try it and you will use no other. For sale by all principal dealers, and wholesale by

WHITTIER, FULLER & Co.

38, 40, 42, 44 North Front St., Portland.

---

H. P. GREGORY & CO.,
No. 5 North Front St., Portland, Or.,
Importers and Dealers in
MACHINISTS' TOOLS,
BOLT CUTTERS, MILLING MACHINES
SHAPERS, DRILLS,
PLANERS, LATHES,
ALSO
Wood-working Machinery,
Rubber and Leather Belting
AND
MILL FINDINGS GENERALLY.

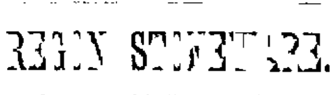
---

GREEN STONEWARE.

Unsurpassed in the World for
Durability, Strength, Appearance & Price

OREGON POTTERY COMPANY
Cor Fifth and D, Portland.

---



THE WONDER OF HEALING!

Subdues Inflammation,
Controls Hemorrhages.

Cures Catarrh, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Diphtheria, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Toothache, Earache, Piles, Sores, Wounds, Bruises, Burns, Inflamed or Sore Eyes, Female Complaints, Scalds, Sprains, etc., etc.

Prices 50c., $1.00 and $1.75.

TOILET ARTICLES,

Delicately Perfumed Delightful to Use

| | |
|---|---|
| Toilet Cream | $1.00 |
| Lip Salve | 25 |
| Toilet Soap | 50 |
| Dentifrice | 50 |

Special Preparations.

For Convenience in Traveling, &c., and for Severe and Sensitive Cases.

| | |
|---|---|
| Catarrh Cure | 75 |
| Ointment | 50 |
| Plasters (Porous) | 25 |
| Medicated Paper | 25 |

Instruments for Application.

| | |
|---|---|
| Inhaler | 1 00 |
| Throat Inserts | 50 |
| Nasal Syringe | 25 |
| Enema Syringe | 1 00 |

CAUTION. Pond's Extract is sold only in bottles with the name blown in the glass and enclosed in buff colored wrappers with our trademark. Insist on having Pond's Extract. Take no other.

POND'S EXTRACT CO., NEW YORK.

All above goods sold by

| | |
|---|---|
| L. BLUMAUER & CO | Portland |
| WOODARD, CLARK & CO. | Portland |
| WELCH BROS. | East Portland |
| J. A. LOGAN, | East Portland |

---

Cuticura

Indorsed by Physicians, Druggists and Chemists, as Nearly Infallible.

I am selling more of the CUTICURA REMEDIES for diseases of the skin and blood than any other. The CUTICURA SOAP is the first class quality and renders all of my soaps for ... both as a toilet soap and as a beautifier and protector of the skin.
DR. W. H. HALL, Frankfort, Kentucky

Satisfactory Results

The CUTICURA REMEDIES exceed both in sale and good results any skin remedy we ever handled ...
... & SON

Never Failing

I do not know of an instance in which the CUTICURA REMEDIES have failed to produce satisfactory results. I believe I have sold more of them than of any other skin remedies I have ever handled during the thirty three years of my experience as a druggist.
... DRUGGIST, Batavia, N. Y.

Scrofula Cured

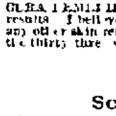
... CUTICURA REMEDIES ...

POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO. B

Send for How to Cure Skin Diseases

PIMPLES ... CUTICURA SOAP

SHOOTING AND SHARP PAINS ...



... CUTICURA PLASTER ... POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.

---

A Remarkable Tribute.

... of Pittsburg, Pa. writes: "I have used DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS many years with the most gratifying results. The relieving influence of HALL'S BALSAM is wonderful. The pain and rack of the body incidental to a tight cough soon disappear by the use of a spoonful according to directions. My wife frequently sends for HALL'S BALSAM instead of a physician, and health is speedily restored by its use."

CORBETT STABLES. Finest Carriages ... Telephone ...

# THE EAST.

## The Irish Catholic Benevolent Union Endorses Kelley.

## THE PACIFIC MAIL'S INTENTIONS

### Banquet of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee—The Union Pacific's Big Loan—The Transcontinental Pool Meeting

NEW YORK, Sept 10—The Irish Catholic National benevolent union met again to-day in Brooklyn. The Kelley resolutions were taken up and adopted. The thanks of the convention were extended to the committee on resolutions for the telling terse and complete terms in which they had facilitated the organization in placing on record the condemnation of the Catholics of the United States at the attempt of decaying foreign powers to interfere with the established and honorable principles of American liberty.

At the afternoon session, Lancaster, Pa., was chosen as the next place of meeting. The following officers were elected: President, Hon. A. M. Kelley; first vice president, Maurice T. Wilbere; second vice president, J. J. Murphy; secretary, Martin T. J. Griffin; treasurer, Rev. James Henry. When Minister Kelley learned of his re-election, he visited the convention and protested that as he had been honored with the presidency for twelve years, some other person should be selected, but those present drowned his voice with cries of "No, no," and no other person was selected.

MASSACHUSETTS PROHIBITION CONVENTION

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 10.—The prohibition convention to-day nominated Charles B. Knight, of Worcester, for lieutenant governor, and adopted the following resolutions recommending the adoption of the following principles:

First—Uncompromising opposition to the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. We demand the enactment and enforcement of rigid prohibitory laws, and when such laws have been faithfully enforced we will be prepared to answer the question whether prohibition prohibits.

Second—A prohibitory statute, secured by non-partisan means, can only declare war against the liquor traffic, while to obtain actual prohibition it is even more essential to secure fidelity to our principles in the executive than in the legislative department.

Third—Woman, having interests to be promoted and rights to be protected, and having ability for the discharge of political duties, should have the same right to vote or to be voted for as is accorded to men.

Fourth—We are heartily in favor of the compulsory introduction of temperance text books in our public schools.

Fifth—We denounce the murder of peaceful Chinese laborers in Wyoming territory as an infamous libel upon civilization, and we recognize the right of every person on our soil to equal protection of our laws.

Sixth—We deprecate hostility between workingmen and employes, believing that their true interests are one. We earnestly recommend the principle of arbitration in cases where their supposed interests differ.

Seventh—Reform of the civil service and every other measure of enlightened policy can best be secured by the overthrow of the great corrupting power which centers in saloons and bar rooms.

Eighth—Upon these principles we invoke the sober judgment of all our fellow citizens and the blessings of Almighty God.

THE PACIFIC MAIL'S INTENTIONS

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—Advices from San Francisco stating that the Australian government would call for an eighteen-day mail service between San Francisco and New Zealand caused many railroad people to think that the Pacific Mail would make a bid for this service. A representative of the company when questioned about the matter this morning said the Pacific Mail company will probably discontinue the Australian service November 1. The conditions attached to the advertisement of the Australian government for an eighteen day service will, it is believed, rule out all existing American built ships, as there are only two ships capable of complying, namely, the San Pedro and the San Pablo, both of which are engaged in the China-Japan service. It is believed by people here versed in the Australian trade that if a line with a weekly departure were established much of the trade would be drawn to the American route in preference to that via the Suez canal route where pestilence prevails.

RECRUITS FOR MORMONLAND

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—Two hundred and nineteen Mormon converts in charge of J. W. Thornley and thirteen other elders, arrived at Castle garden Tuesday. They were Germans, Scandinavians, English, Scotch and Irish, and among them were a good many girls. The party had been recruited after two years of missionary work by the elders among the poor and ignorant classes of the countries from which they came. There were several cripples in the party but these came with friends. Among the children were Clara ... aged 9, and David Gilson aged 7. Neither has friends in the party and neither can tell how they got among the Mormons. Unless adopted by some of the latter they probably will be sent back to Liverpool. The party went to their destination as follows: Salt Lake 8, Ogden 31, Lehigh 8, Provo 10, Montpelier 11, Logan 9, Smithfield 2, Franklin 1, Brigham City 1, Nephi 14, Juab 9, Santa Ana 2, and Milford.

CATTLE MEN INDICTED

WICHITA, Kansas, Sept. 10.—In the United States district court to-day, J. R. Blackner, M. Campbell, Bennett and West Brothers, J. M. King, M. S. Pugsley, S. C. Webber, Willis & Brown, N. Dowling, G. T. Vaughan, H. Childers, H. W. Cresswell, M. Corrigan, J. W. Driscoll and R. S. Davis, were indicted by the grand jury on a charge of driving Texas cattle, infected with Texas fever, into the Indian territory and through improved cattle roads of the northern part of the territory. They will be tried at the next term of the United States circuit court. These are the parties who were ordered to be all with passage through by Secretary Lamar, in violation as is charged of the animal industry law of the United States. It is a case of national importance inasmuch as it will affect the grazing interests of Colorado, New Mexico, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri and Illinois.

SILVER DOLLARS SCARCE IN UTAH.

SALT LAKE, Sept. 10.—Bankers here are in receipt of large orders for standard dollars from mining companies and merchants in Utah and Idaho which they are unable to fill speedily, owing to the new regulation of the present secretary of the treasury requiring certificates of deposit to be first transmitted to him. Orders for standard dollars mailed in this city August 23 to the assistant treasurer at San Francisco were received from Carson mint September ..., costing upwards of five dollars in loss of interest, and disarranging balances for a fortnight. Silver producers and bankers allege it is evidently the purpose of the treasurer to prevent distribution of standard dollars, discriminating in favor of subsidiary coins. There is great complaint of the scarcity of silver dollars here but they can't be had.

WILL MAKE NO EFFORT

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 10.—The republican state executive committee met here to-day. Chairman John R. Lynch presided. The following resolution was passed:

*Resolved*, That in view of the fact that organization and opposition to the democratic state ticket this fall is useless, because of the well known impossibility of securing at the polls an honest election, it is the sense of this committee that no convention be called to nominate a state ticket.

A WIND-BOUND FLEET

CHICAGO, Sept. 10.—The fierce gale, which for the past three days has constantly swept lake Michigan, has abated, and the vast fleet wind bound at this port to-day began to clear. A telegram received here states that a vessel struck on the harbor pier at Two Rivers, Michigan, and went to pieces. It is believed to be the scow Milton, of Milwaukee, and it is supposed that the crew of six men are lost.

AN INDEPENDENT CHURCH.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—An independent church will be started here next Sunday in one of the down town halls. It will be known as the First Independent church. Advanced thinkers from all fields of thought will be invited to address the meetings. Five and ten minute speeches in reply will be allowed from those in the audience. The enterprise is in the hands of free thinkers and spiritualists. They propose to make their "thought exchange" one of the most attractive places for strangers or others to visit on Sunday afternoons. An ex-senator is announced to preside at the first meeting.

GREAT DAMAGE TO CROPS

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 10.—Heavy rains to-day have done untold damage to crops, and especially in Yazoo county. The fall of water was unprecedented, overflowing and almost washing away fields in some places. The Yazoo railway lost several bridges and the track is so badly undermined that no trains can be run. The cotton crop will fall far short of last month's estimate, and farmers and merchants are becoming discouraged because of the gloomy outlook.

THE "STAR" REVIVED

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—Publication of the *Star* will be resumed Monday. The editor-in-chief and proprietor is United States District Attorney Dorsheimer. The managing editor will be T. M. Cook, formerly of the *Sun* and later of the San Francisco *Alta California*.

QUARANTINE ORDERED.

BOSTON, Sept. 10.—The board of health has ordered quarantine against all vessels from Canada and Newfoundland.

## THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

### Business Meeting in the Morning, and Banquet in the Evening.

CHICAGO, Sept. 10.—The society of the Army of the Tennessee held an adjourned meeting this morning, Gen. Sherman presiding. Gen. A. L. Chetlain, of Chicago, was chosen orator for the next annual meeting, and Gen. Force, of Cincinnati, alternative. Gen. Sherman and other officers of the society were re-elected. A committee was appointed to draft resolutions upon the death of Gen. Grant. A resolution was adopted requesting the secretary of war to change the location of the statue of Gen. Rawlins in Washington to a more eligible place. Adjourned sine die. The next place of meeting is Rock Island, Ill., September 10, 1886.

THE BANQUET

CHICAGO, Sept. 10.—At a meeting of the society of the Army of the Tennessee to-day the question was raised whether veterans should smoke at the banquet. A member stated that the ladies desired to state that for their part they did not wish to infringe on the right of the officers to light their cigars. One member moved that a vote of thanks be tendered to the ladies, and another member offered as an amendment that officers do not smoke. Gen. Sherman straightened himself up and said:

"It appears to be the sentiment of the meeting that we smoke at the banquet. If there is no objection I will declare the motion carried."

So to-night cigars were lit. Fully 300 sat down in the banquet room to-night at the Grand Pacific hotel. The toast list was a long one, and the responses generally in a happy vein. Col. Gilbert A. Pierce responded to "The Nation." Col. D. P. Dwyer, of St. Louis, spoke to the sentiment "The President of the United States." Governor Oglesby spoke upon "Our Boys." Gen. Belknap responded to "Memories of the Campfire." Gen. M. M. Bane, of Washington territory, spoke upon "The Army of the Tennessee," and Gen. Logan spoke upon "Statesmen and Lawmakers of the Civil War."

Gen. Logan spoke of the statesmanship displayed by the earlier presidents, and coming down to the present time said Douglas was a statesman who called to arms for the defense of the Union when all else had failed, and accomplished much, even after death had called his glorious soul away. He cited Lincoln as the greatest statesman developed in the century of American independence, and said that statesmanship which would give protection to American industries and provide for the maintenance of the free schools of the nation would win in the future.

## RAILROAD NOTES

THE UNION PACIFIC LOAN

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—Dispatches from Boston were received here to-day stating that there is evidently an iron-clad agreement between Kidder, Peabody & Co., Lee, Higginson & Co. and President Adams of the Union Pacific, to keep secret the details of the agreement by which the floating debt of the company has been provided for. President Adams was reported as declining emphatically to talk up in the subject, except to say: "The $6,000,000 floating debt which has been troubling the company, has been provided for, on excellent terms, too, for the corporation." Outside information is to the effect that the company has sold outright a certain amount of bonds for cash and in addition it has placed another large block of its securities in the hands of banking houses and has obtained a loan on them. On the latter transactions the lenders have an option to buy the securities outright within a certain time, while the company has a right to take up the securities on certain conditions within a certain time. What securities were pledged and what sold is not known, although the sales were probably on Short Line and Kansas Pacific consols, while those pledged were St. Joe & Western, and more or less valuable securities of other roads of which the Union Pacific has a large supply.

THE TRANSCONTINENTAL ASSOCIATION

ST. PAUL, Sept. 10.—The Transcontinental association had another session this evening. Resolutions were adopted by a majority vote directing General Agent Cannon to make settlements of accounts, whereupon Stubbs, of the Central Pacific, notified the association that his company would refuse to pay drafts upon it by the general agent. The meeting is still in session with prospects of a general disagreement and a general disruption of the pool.

## SPORTING NOTES

SHEEPSHEAD BAY RACES

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—Lowering skies and wet, disagreeable showers, with a muggy atmosphere, made the attendance slim at Sheepshead bay to-day. The track was very heavy. California was well represented. E. J. Baldwin's Volante made a brilliant brush for victory and got a place in a style that was almost as creditable as winning. In the fifth race Joe Howell also showed his Eastern admirers what is to be expected from Western stock in the future. His pluck and spirit are really admirable.

Three-quarters mile, two-year-olds—Walter H. won, Bess second, Brambleton third; time, 1:18.

One and one-eighth miles—Wallflower won, Ridgewood second, Tom Martin third; time, 1:59½.

Mile and a half, three-year-olds—Unrest won, Volante second, Maumee third; time, 2:41¼.

One and three-quarters miles—Locksette won, Iolanthe second, Euclid third; time, 3:09¼.

Three-quarters mile, three-year-olds and upwards—Young Duke won, Joe Howell second, Rush Brook third; time, 1:16½.

Steeplechase, short course—Wellington won, Wimbledon second, King-troubler third; time, 4:31.

ST. LOUIS RACES

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 10.—The weather was fine and warm, the track much improved and the attendance very good.

Mile and a quarter—Gold Ban won, Roger Eastman second, Crow Wallace third; time, 2:16.

Mile—Jim Gray won, The Dude second, Lancaster third; time, 1:47½.

Three-quarters mile—Dudley Oaks won, Hermitage second, Joshua third; time, 1:15½.

Mile and a half—Powhattan won, Gray Cloud second, Troubadour third; time, 2:44.

Mile and a quarter, five hurdles—Hillsboro won, Thady second, Warrington third; time, 2:...

TROTTING AT BOSTON

BOSTON, Sept. 10.—Mystic park—Class 2:35, unfinished on Tuesday. Jane R. won, Nellie Gray second, George L. third; best time, 2:26¼.

Class 2:27, unfinished—Josie S. won the third and fourth heats, Vivandiere the second and Spinella the first heat; best time, 2:24½.

Class 2:21, unfinished—Kitenol won the second and third heats, and Onawa the first heat; best time, 2:23¼.

SULLIVAN CAN NOT FIGHT

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—A letter was received to-day from Sullivan, addressed to the sporting editors of papers here, saying that he can not engage in any fight without the consent of the proprietors of the minstrel combination by whom he is engaged. This consent is withheld, and the Sullivan and Ryan contest is therefore off.

BASEBALL.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 10.—Chicago 8, St. Louis 1.

BOSTON, Sept. 10.—Philadelphia 4, Boston 5.

BUFFALO, Sept. 10.—Buffalo 5, Detroit 4.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—New York 8, Providence 1.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 10.—St. Louis 8, Baltimore 5.

# FOREIGN DISPATCHES

## Spain sends a Proposition to Prince Bismarck.

## MORE ABOUT THE TROUBLE AT YAP

### Effect of Chamberlain's Recent Speech—Lord Randolph Churchill Breaks Down—Meeting of Riel Sympathizers—Etc.

MADRID, Sept. 10.—It is expected that the cabinet council to-day will discuss and approve of a reply to Germany respecting the Carolines affair.

Gen. Lopez Dominiquez urges all parties to forget their differences and unite in defense of their country. Senor Castelar counsels the opposition party to exercise prudence, and advocates a union of the Latin races to counteract the dangers of Germany's colonial policy.

SPAIN'S DEMAND.

MADRID, Sept. 10.—King Alfonso presided at the council to-day. An elaborate answer to Germany was drawn up, in the most friendly terms, explaining the claims of Spain to the Caroline islands, and demanding that Germany recognize them.

MADRID, Sept. 10.—The government has just dispatched a special messenger to Berlin, with an additional note to Germany in regard to the serious question at issue between the two governments. This note, which was approved at the council of ministers held to-day, requests Germany to renounce all intention of establishing a sovereignty over the Carolines and Pelew islands. Without such guarantee Spain must decline to give satisfaction for the recent insults to the German embassy.

THE DIFFICULTY AT YAP

MADRID, Sept. 10.—It is stated that the Spanish commander at Manila telegraphs, that when it was found that the German flag had been hoisted at Yap, the governor of the Carolines, Senor Babrilles, visited the commander of the German gun boat and accused him of piracy and breach of international law. The German commander replied that he simply obeyed orders. A hot argument ensued, ending in a scuffle, when the German commander retired to his ship. The governor then boarded the Spanish man-of-war San Quentin and requested the captain to fire on the German vessel. The captain refused, the governor of the Philippines having ordered him to avoid a conflict. Babrilles ordered the crew to fire, whereupon the captain drew a revolver, and threatened to shoot the first man who obeyed or repeated the order. Babrilles again ordered the man to fire, when the captain shot him in the shoulder. Babrilles was afterwards taken as a prisoner to Manila, where his trial is proceeding. The government formally deny that there was an altercation on shore, but are silent in regard to what occurred on the ship.

SPAIN'S TERMS OF APOLOGY.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The *Standard's* Madrid dispatch says the Spanish note to Germany concludes with an expression of hope that Germany will recognize the prior rights of Spain in the islands which German cruisers have occupied. If Germany admits Spanish rights, Spain will insert in the *Official Gazette* an apology in the name of the king, the government and the country for the insults to the German embassy.

Acting Premier Canovas has alienated the navy thus adding to the danger of the situation.

MADRID NOTES

MADRID, Sept. 10.—Agitation over the Carolines affair in St. Sebastian and throughout the country is subsiding.

The cholera epidemic is sensibly decreasing in Aragon and Navarre.

AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT

BERLIN, Sept. 10.—The *Official Gazette* says that on August 19 the government received a note from Spain protesting against Germany's occupation of the Caroline islands, and that Prince Bismarck's reply was handed to the Spanish minister of foreign affairs September 4. In his reply Prince Bismarck pointed out that German traders who had resided for many years in the Caroline islands, believing the islands to be unclaimed, had demanded the protection of Germany. Such protection, the chancellor said, would have been neither solicited nor granted if it had been thought that Spain claimed the archipelago. Official inquiries showed that the only interests represented on the islands were German and British, the former largely predominating. In view of the fact that Spain had made no objection to Germany's note of March, 1876, in which Germany refuted Spanish claims to the Carolines, Germany was justified in regarding the islands as ownerless. Annexation has been effected in good faith, and Germany was willing, in a friendly spirit, to examine into the claims now put forth by Spain or to submit the matter to arbitration. The chancellor in concluding his reply, said the question was too trivial a one to imperil the friendship existing between Spain and Germany.

A REPLY TO ALFONSO

BERLIN, Sept. 10.—Crown Prince Frederick William has replied to the note from King Alfonso. The crown prince assures King Alfonso of the friendly desire of Emperor William not to encroach upon Spanish rights. A definite settlement of the pending questions, he says can only be secured by a full agreement between the great powers.

SPAIN'S DILATORINESS.

BERLIN, Sept. 10.—It is semi-officially announced that Spain has not yet replied to Germany's suggestion to refer the Caroline question to a friendly power for arbitration nor has Spain replied to Germany's demand for reparation for the insult to the German embassy at Madrid.

GERMANY'S MEASURES OF OCCUPATION

LONDON, Sept. 10.—Bismarck, after a long discussion with members of German houses having large Pacific trade, prepared plans some months ago for occupation by Germany of the principal islands of the Marshall, Pelew, Gilbert and Caroline groups. The Spanish viceroy and officers at Manila, capital city of the Island of Luzon and all the Phillipine islands and other places in the Pacific ocean have for many years called the attention of the home government to the increasing German influence in the Pacific.

WHAT GERMANY EXPECTS

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The Madrid correspondent of the *Daily News* says that Germany has consented that the Vigo and Valencia consulate matters be settled separately, and allows Spain voluntary action in giving satisfaction, the apology to be verbal or printed, in order the best to prevent a fresh popular outburst, which would tend to strengthen the opposition to monarchy. The Spanish reply, while not totally rejecting arbitration, will contend that Spain's prior rights are sufficiently proved to justify the termination of the dispute by direct negotiation.

ENGLAND

EFFECT OF CHAMBERLAIN'S SPEECH

LONDON, Sept. 10.—Chamberlain's speech has seriously aggravated the quarrel in the conservative party. Moderate tories express shame over the contrast between Churchill's avoidance and Chamberlain's defiance of Parnell. They urge that the party should forthwith break loose from Churchill, disavow his speeches and clearly define the attitude of the party toward Parnell in terms no less emphatic than those of the radical leader. If Chamberlain had aimed to throw a bomb into the tory camp his shot could not have been more successful. Parnell has not been hurt by the radical leader's onslaught, or, if he has, he is determined not to show his injuries. The general impression is that he asked for more than he expects to gain, and that he is now calmly awaiting the effects of his demand. He does not propose to notice Chamberlain's speech until he issues his address to the electors of Cork. William O'Brien, however, is less phlegmatic, and has announced his intention of scorifying the radical leader in the next number of *United Ireland*.

POLITICAL NOTES.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—Gladstone was yesterday called upon by a deputation of private citizens, desiring to learn if he intended leading the liberals in the coming electoral campaign. Gladstone declined to state his intentions.

John K. Cross, member of parliament for Bolton, has started for the United States to inquire into industrial questions in connection with the present depression in Great Britain.

A number of prominent tories are urging the government to postpone the elections until January. Lord Salisbury has consulted with his colleagues on the subject and it has been decided to appoint November 11 as election day.

Mr. Chamberlain in a preface to his work on the radical programme, says that radicalism which has hitherto been a section of the liberal party outside of the house of commons, will henceforth be a powerful factor inside. Radical aims, he says, are constructive, not destructive.

CHURCHILL BREAKS DOWN

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The health of Lord Randolph Churchill, secretary of state for India, has given way under the severe strain of his official duties and the part he has taken in the parliamentary campaign. All his lordship's political engagements have been canceled in accordance with imperative orders of his physicians.

Lord Randolph Churchill is suffering from nervous prostration. A few weeks' rest will restore him to good health.

WANTED TO SEE THE QUEEN

LONDON, Sept. 10.—A lunatic was arrested in Buckingham palace yesterday, while seeking an interview with the queen. He had an ordinary glass bottle which he insisted upon presenting to the queen, which he said was a magic mirror which would enable her to see through every day.

BRITISH AMBASSADOR RESIGNS.

PARIS, Sept. 10.—Robert Hart has resigned the British ambassadorship at Pekin, because he feared that a German would be appointed inspector of Chinese customs, and would combine with France to oppose English interests.

HENDRICKS IGNORED.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The press of this city has as yet had nothing to say in regard to Vice President Hendricks's speech at Indianapolis.

GLADSTONE UNWELL.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—Gladstone is suffering from an attack of lumbago which has confined him to his house.

CANADA

MEETING OF RIEL SYMPATHIZERS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 10.—*Daily News'* special from Regina: Over 1000 of Riel's sympathizers, embracing half breeds and French Canadians for twenty miles around, held a mass meeting last night at St. Boniface. Speeches were made by Riel's counsel and prominent French residents. During the addresses there was intense excitement among the listeners, a number of whom shouted that they would fight before they would see Riel hanged. The speakers declared that the name of Riel, if he were executed, would be handed down in history as that of a martyr, while the names of his accusers would rot in oblivion. Unity of the French in Canada was strongly urged, in order that such pressure might be brought to bear at Ottawa as to secure a reprieve for Riel. Lemieux, Riel's counsel, described the scene in the cell. Two little children and the aged mother cling to the prisoner, and he, by ball and chain, is prevented from moving. Great indignation followed. John O'Grey, a lawyer, said if Riel were hanged the confederation was at an end. Canada wanted none of it. Other meetings will probably soon be held.

CROP RETURNS.

TORONTO, Sept. 10.—The report of the Ontario bureau of industries, based on returns made under date of the 3d inst. has just been issued. The yield of fall wheat is 24.3 bushels per acre as against an estimate of 23.3 in the last report. In spring wheat ravages from rust have turned out to be much more serious than was supposed. The yield will be only 11½ bushels per acre as against an estimate of 18. The yield of barley in consequence of damage, will average ... instead of 25. The outlook for oats is less favorable than it was earlier in the season. The yield will average ... instead of ... as estimated. The yield of rye will be about 16 and that of peas about 22.2.

MEXICO

POLITICAL TROUBLES IN COAHUILA.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 10.—The *Globe-Democrat* has advices from several towns in northern Mexico, stating that there is a much disturbed condition of political affairs in that section. This is particularly the case in the state of Coahuila, where an election is to be held next month. Falcon is the gubernatorial candidate of the state's rights party, which opposes the Diaz administration, while Madero is backed by federal patronage and represents the present administration. The rival factions, headed by their respective leaders, are said to have formed regular corps and are recruiting soldiers as fast as they can secure them. They are well armed and are said to have plenty of money and provisions. The situation is conceded by the most dispassionate observers to be of a very grave nature. People are becoming more and more excited every day. Circulars calling on them to arise and throw off the bondage of centralized government are circulated everywhere. It is believed in many quarters, and there is good ground for the belief, that whichever way the scale turns in the coming election there will be a flare of revolution, if nothing more serious.

IRELAND

EARL CARNARVON TALKS AT BELFAST

BELFAST, Sept. 10.—The harbor commissioners gave a banquet last night to Earl Carnarvon. The earl made a speech, in the course of which he said it was time to reject sentiment, and institute an impartial and searching inquiry into the relative merits of free trade and protection. He had been struck by the vast natural resources of the west of Ireland that remained undeveloped owing to the absence of railways and markets. It was a delicate question whether the government should aid in the development of these resources, but the circumstances of Ireland were similar to those of colonies where such aid had been given with advantage.

BACKED BY THE BANK OF ENGLAND

DUBLIN, Sept. 10.—The bank of Ireland has received another £600,000 from the bank of England to enable it to meet any extra demands that may be made upon it.

THE CHOLERA EPIDEMIC

RIOTING AT NAPLES

NAPLES, Sept. 10.—There was more rioting here to-day. Leaders of the mob demand that quarantine be re-established against the whole of Sicily.

IN FRANCE

PARIS, Sept. 10.—There were two deaths from cholera at Salies yesterday, two at Nimes and three at Bellegarde.

AT TOULON

TOULON, Sept. 10.—Four deaths from cholera occurred in this city last night.

SOUTH AMERICA.

PERU MOURNS THE DEATH OF GRANT

LIMA, Sept. 10.—Official intelligence having been received of the death of Gen. Grant the flags on government buildings were at half mast Tuesday.

A PRESIDENTIAL NOMINEE.

SANTIAGO DE CHILI, Sept. 10.—The committee of liberals from the upper and lower houses have named Marcial Gonzales for president.

GERMANY

FRENCH OFFICERS NOT WANTED.

BERLIN, Sept. 10.—A number of French officers who were trying to witness the maneuvers of the German guards were compelled to retire.

BATTENBURG RESIGNS.

BERLIN, Sept. 10.—The *Military Gazette* announces that Prince Henry of Battenburg has resigned from the army.

CHINA.

LOSSES OF THE RECENT WAR.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—Letters from China represent that France lost 15,000 men in the Tonquin campaign, and that her losses in money, including the cost of building forts, hospitals and frontier defenses were £11,000,000, while China's losses were 100,000 men and £38,000,000.

DENMARK

BRITISH STEAMER SUNK IN A COLLISION.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—A dispatch from Copenhagen states that the German gunboat Blitz collided with and sunk the British steamer Auckland. Nothing is known as to the fate of the Auckland's crew.

AFRICA.

A FRENCH PAPER

CAIRO, Sept. 10.—The *Independence Egyptienne* has placarded the walls of Cairo, inviting those who wish to study the purity of British morals to read its translation of the *Pall Mall Gazette's* recent articles on London vice.

# WASHINGTON.

## Commissioner Thoman Victimized by the Bond Steal.

## A NEW TARIFF BILL BUDDING

### The San Francisco Custom House Offices—The Immediate Delivery System—Crop Returns for the Month of September—Etc.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Civil Service Commissioner Thoman is not in the city, and it is therefore impossible to ascertain all the facts with regard to his alleged transactions in the Indiana township bonds. He had purchased the house in which he now lives about two weeks ago from A. Richards and C. Martin of this city, for which he paid $13,000, transferring to the vendors at par that amount in Indiana township school bonds. He received the bonds from a Mr. Davis, a dealer in school furniture of Chicago, who had received them through his traveling agent, B. H. Dollard. Mr. Davis was in Washington at the time of the purchase.

Before closing the bargain the owners of the property took great pains to satisfy themselves of the character and standing of the bonds. They secured written opinions from two or three eminent Indiana lawyers, and also caused their bankers to telegraph to their correspondents in Indianapolis in regard to the matter. The responses in every instance were, in effect and without qualification, that the bonds were a good investment.

Mr. Martin, from whom the above information is obtained, says he did not suppose the bonds were worth par, but inasmuch as they bore 8 per cent. interest, and as some of them already had several months' accrued interest, he considered them a good investment. If the bonds prove fraudulent he will call upon Mr. Thoman to redeem them at the price at which they were taken. It is not intimated in any quarter that Mr. Thoman was cognizant of any fraud or irregularity in the issuance of the bonds.

PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—The president has issued the following proclamation:

WHEREAS, Satisfactory evidence has been received that upon vessels of the United States arriving at the port of Boca del Toro, United States of Colombia, no duty is imposed by the ton as tonnage tax or as lighthouse dues by the Colombian government; and

WHEREAS, By the provisions of section 14 of an act approved June 26, 1884, "to remove certain burdens on the American merchant marine and encourage the American foreign carrying trade, and for other purposes," the president of the United States is authorized to suspend the collection of customs duties of the United States from vessels arriving from any port in "Central America, down to and including Aspinwall and Panama," of so much duty at the rate of three cents per ton as may be in excess of tonnage and lighthouse dues or other equivalent tax imposed on American vessels by the government of the foreign country in which such port is situated.

Now, therefore, I, Grover Cleveland, president of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the act and section hereinbefore mentioned, do hereby declare and proclaim that on and after this 9th day of September, 1885, collection of said tonnage duty of three cents per ton shall be suspended as regards all vessels arriving in any port of the United States from the port of Boca del Toro, United States of Colombia.

Done at the city of Washington, the 9th of September.
GROVER CLEVELAND.

A PROTEST AGAINST CHINESE.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—At a meeting of the Woman's Industrial league held to-night resolutions were adopted declaring that the good of the public and the health of the country demand that Chinese laundries shall go, and calling upon the administration to recommend congress to pass such laws that will protect the industrious of this country from further encroachment of these heathen barbarians and the community from the introduction by them of that insidious and loathsome disease known as leprosy, which has been introduced [illegible] land," and denouncing Secretaries Manning and Lamar for the encouragement given to these Chinese laundries in letting the washing of towels in their departments by contract. A copy of these resolutions was ordered sent to the president of the United States, members of the cabinet, and the speaker of the house and the president of the senate.

FAVORED BY CONGRESSMEN.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—The *World's* Washington special says: An official of the navy department said: "We are aware that quite a number of congressmen and others closely connected with the late administration were stockholders in John Roach's concern, which enabled that contractor to absorb most of the navy money. A similar concern has just been started on the Pacific coast, called the Union iron works. Its purpose is to build ships and engines, and senators from the Pacific coast states, democrats and republicans, have taken a great amount of stock. You can readily imagine what such a concern may be capable of doing, with its largest stockholders in the senate."

PREPARING A TARIFF BILL.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Representative Mills, it is reported here, has been engaged during the entire summer in the preparation of a bill which he purposes introducing soon after the convening of congress. It is stated that the measure will provide for a reduction of revenue to such a sum as is necessary to cover government expenses. It is proposed that this revenue shall be derived in the main from that class of taxable articles known as luxuries, and that taxation on the necessaries of life shall be reduced to the lowest possible sum.

THE SAN FRANCISCO OFFICES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Intimations were given out at the treasury department yesterday that it was very likely that the appointment for collector of the port of San Francisco would be made before the end of this month. It is stated that this appointment, like a number of others made by the president, will be a complete surprise. Up to date there are sixteen applicants for the vacant position of appraiser at the San Francisco custom house. Some of their applications are on their way here, as are the [illegible] two of the applicants themselves.

CONSUMPTION OF ALCOHOLIC DRINKS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—The commissioner of internal revenue reports that the amount of distilled spirits gone into consumption in the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, is [illegible] gallons, and the amount of malt liquors on which tax was paid during the same period is 19,185,[illegible] barrels. The amount of wine consumed in this country during the year 1884 is estimated at [illegible] gallons.

THE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY SYSTEM.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—When Postmaster General Vilas returns next week he will proceed to consider questions that have arisen in connection with the establishment of the immediate delivery system, and will issue an additional circular to postmasters, containing full and explicit instructions for their guidance in inaugurating the new scheme.

[illegible]

W[illegible] recognized [illegible] the Chinese [illegible] Chun as consul of [illegible] at New York city, Charles A. Marquis [illegible] consul of Ecuador at Washington [illegible] Lever as consul of the republic of Honduras at New Orleans.

POSTMASTERS APPOINTED.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Acting Postmaster General Stevenson to-day appointed the following named fourth class postmasters: California—At Coverdale, John Field; Tehama, H. I. Stratton; Fox Mills, Frank Lowe; Millville, Henry L. Martin. Oregon—At North Yamhill, John Edwards.

CHOLERA AT SHANGHAI.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Secretary Bayard was informed to-day by cable that cholera was prevalent at Shanghai, China.

## SEPTEMBER CROP RETURNS.

### Reliable Information from the Department of Agriculture—The Probable Yield.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—The September cotton report of the department of agriculture shows a prevalence of hot and dry weather during August, except in Louisiana, Mississippi and Florida, and shedding of balls and decrease of vitality have resulted quite generally. Drought has been serious in Texas and Arkansas, and quite general in Western Tennessee, Southern Alabama, Georgia and the Carolinas. The caterpillar has caused much damage in Southern Texas, Arkansas and Central and Southern Alabama. Its prevalence is noted throughout Central and Southern Georgia with small effect as yet. The ball worm is causing much damage in the black belt, Alabama, Arkansas and Texas. The condition has declined in every state. The average is 87, against 96½ in August last year. It was 82 in September, and 87 in August. The present average is two points above the September average of ten years.

SPRING WHEAT.

The condition of spring wheat has been impaired since the first of August in the Northwest, the district of principal production. Heavy rains were followed by extreme heat between the first and middle of August, just before harvest, shriveling the grain and causing rust. Heavy wind storms prostrated and injured large areas. In Nebraska there is some complaint of smut, and a little in Dakota. Chinch bugs have done some damage in Wisconsin and Minnesota. The injury was greater in August than in July. The averages are for Wisconsin 77, a loss of 8 points; Minnesota 78, a loss of 5; Dakota 96, a loss of 4, Iowa 88, a loss of 7. Northern New England, Colorado and the territories are nearly or quite up to 100. The general average for all spring wheat is 80.4, against 95 in August. The crop of last year was 156,000,000 bushels.

WINTER WHEAT.

Returns of winter wheat are almost identical in result with those of July. There is a slight advance in Michigan, Texas, Maryland and some other states and a point or two decrease in several. The general average is 68.18 against 65 in July. Except as the result of threshing may change the present expectation, the winter wheat product may be placed at 217,000,000 bushels and the remaining product is about 184,000,000. If injuries reported in shock should prove to be greater than at present apparent, a few millions of reduction might still accrue.

CORN.

The condition of corn still continues high, ranging 90 to 100 in state averages. The general average is 95, against 96 in August. It was 91 last year in September. Frosts have wrought very little injury and will be capable of little if deferred ten days. The prospect is still favorable for a crop slightly above average.

## THE WYOMING OUTRAGE.

### The Views of an Official of the Union Pacific—Chinese Returning.

OMAHA, Sept. 10.—News was received at the Union Pacific headquarters here to-day that four more bodies of Chinamen had been recovered from the ruins of last week's outrage at Rock Springs, Wyoming, and under protection of the military vigorous search is being made for others. General Manager Callaway said to-day that he regretted to see an attempt being made to justify the acts of lawlessness recently committed at Rock Springs. He did not propose making any further replies at this time to the false statements being industriously circulated regarding his company and its management, more than to say in justice to Gov. Warren, that the insinuation that he is in any way indebted to the Union Pacific Railway company is entirely and maliciously false. That gentleman is not now, nor so far as Mr. Callaway knows, has he ever been under any obligations to the Union Pacific, either in respect to his business interests or his appointment as governor of Wyoming territory. Gov. Warren, he says, has given evidence of his fitness for the position he honors, and of his humanity by standing up against the prejudices of his people in protecting the lives and property of a despised race, and is entitled to the respect of all right-minded and law-abiding citizens.

CHINESE RETURNING.

OGDEN, Sept. 10.—About 700 Chinamen recently run out of Rock Springs, Wyo. T., were returned from Evanston by a special train to Rock Springs yesterday, under escort of six companies of United States troops, commanded by Lieut. Col. Chipman. The Chinese will be put to work again in the coal mines under protection of the troops. No trouble is apprehended at present, as the white miners number less than 200. Four companies of troops, with a gatling gun, are protecting Chinese miners near Evanston. It is not known how long the mines will be policed by United States troops. The company officers are not disposed to protect coolie labor.

## THE COAL MINERS.

### The National Association Advises the Establishment of a National Union.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 10.—The National Coal Miners association to-day adopted the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, That we recommend the establishment of a national union to be known as the National Federation of Miners and Mine Laborers.

*Resolved*, That membership of this association shall be open to all miners and mine laborers in and around the mines of the United States and territories who will subscribe to the constitution and laws of the federation and [illegible] in all the [illegible] and conform to the principles [illegible].

[illegible]

*Resolved*, That the objects of the association will be to [illegible] the interests of miners and mine laborers [illegible] socially and financially; [illegible] their health and their lives; to remove as far as possible the causes of strikes and adopt wherever and whenever practicable the principles of arbitration and conciliation; to urge all miners and mine laborers the necessity to become citizens that we may rectify by the use of the ballot the services of men friendly to labor both in our state and national legislative bodies; to create a fund for the support and protection of members; to [illegible] legislative enactment for more efficient management of mines whereby the lives and health of our members may be better preserved; to shorten the hours of labor in the mines; to protect those who are unjustly dealt with by their employers while endeavoring to carry out the behests of the association; to assist all similar organizations which have the same object in view, to wit: Mutual protection of members and protection of labor against the encroachment of capital.

The discussion to-day was almost entirely upon the question of weighing and screening coal.

## THE FIRE RECORD.

FIRE AT NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 10.—Fire broke out at 1:15 this morning in the rear of Lester Bros.' livery stable, and in a short while destroyed it, together with seventy horses and mules and 100 buggies and carriages, also Woods' saloon. The loss on the building was $10,000, partially insured; losses on horses and vehicles, $10,000, no insurance; loss on Woods' saloon, $1000. The fire threatened for a time to consume the High school building adjoining, and the Hume school in the same lot. Only determined efforts of the firemen saved the adjoining property. The cries of the burning animals were horrible in the extreme, and could be heard many blocks distant.

CEMENT WORKS BURNING.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 11.—2 A. M.—The large works of the Milwaukee Cement company, at Lindwurm station, five miles north of this city, are burning. Assistance has just gone from this city. It will be some time before particulars can be learned.

## CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

MURDER IN A COLORED CHURCH.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 10.—A special to the *Picayune* from Groton, Texas, says: A horrible murder was committed last night at a colored church, ten miles east of this city. Leon Cockrell, negro school teacher, shot Aaron Warz, colored deacon, while the latter was kneeling with the congregation at prayer. Officers have gone to arrest the murderer.

## INDIA.

CROPS DESTROYED BY FLOODS.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—Floods have destroyed crops in Bengal. The Calcutta district is submerged. Several land slides have occurred, causing much damage to railways.

## FRANCE.

[illegible]

PARIS, Sept. 10.—[illegible] de Lesseps [illegible] the influence of [illegible] to [illegible] fear to [illegible] authority from the government to issue Panama canal shares.

A VALUABLE CARGO.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 10.—The United States steamer Swatara will leave here about 11 o'clock to-morrow. She has on board $1,000,000 in silver dollars, the most valuable cargo ever taken from this port. At the quarantine station she will transfer $2,000,000 to the Yantic. When the transfer is completed, the vessels will sail for their destination.

SUICIDE.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 10.—Ensign J. L. Rider, assistant engineer of the United States man-of-war Swatara, committed suicide in his bunk on board of that vessel this afternoon, by shooting himself in the head. No cause is assigned for the act.

## NEGRO AND AFRICAN.

It is a common mistake, says the Atlanta *Constitution*, to regard the term negro as synonymous with African. The word negro does not denote a nation, but an ideal type constituted by the assemblage of certain physical characteristics exemplified in the natives of certain portions of Africa and their descendants in America and the West Indies. In Africa the area occupied by the genuine negro, men with black skin, thick lips, depressed nose, and woolly hair, is exceedingly small compared with the remainder of the continent. As a rule the prevalent color in Africa is that of the Arab, the Indian and the Australian. The true negro districts are the Senegal, the Gambia, the Niger and the intermediate rivers of the coast, part of Sudan, Sennaar, Kordofan, and Darfur. People who are certainly not negroes inhabit the whole coast of the Mediterranean, the desert, the Kafir, the Hottentot areas south of the line, Abyssinia, and the middle and lower Nile. This does not leave much territory for the typical negro.

# PACIFIC COAST.

## Two Portland Men Perish in the Colorado Desert.

## TWO LADIES FATALLY INJURED.

### Pioneer Reunion in Southern Oregon—Spokane Falls Besieged with Criminals—Disastrous Cloudburst in Arizona.

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 10.—In May last Paul Knoch, Hugo Wissman and Miss Wissman stopped a week in this city. The men purchased a horse and light spring wagon, and May 19 left and directed the hotel clerk to send their baggage and money to Yuma. Next day Miss Wissman started back to Portland, Oregon. Recently letters have been received from her, inquiring for Knoch and Wissman. Letters from Yuma state that their baggage and money are there, uncalled for. It is feared they both perished in the Colorado desert. Knoch is 5 feet 10 inches high and was a stenographer in the Northern Pacific land office. Wissman was confidential clerk in a Portland mercantile house, and was 6 feet 2 inches high. Both were light complexioned and Germans.

TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 10.—The signal service reports Fort Canby .07 inch rain, Olympia .01. Indications for the succeeding thirty-two hours: North Pacific, generally fair weather, variable winds, generally light westerly. Middle Pacific, fair weather, variable winds, generally fresh to brisk northwesterly along the coast and over the northern part. South Pacific, fair weather, variable winds, generally light to fresh southwesterly.

A TOTAL WRECK.

All hopes of saving the steamer Alex Duncan, wrecked yesterday near Golden Gate, have been abandoned. Strippers have been at work all day saving everything of value. The vessel has settled down by the stern, and now looks as if broken in two. Large crowds have been going all day to the Cliff house to see the wreck.

## STATE DISPATCHES.

SAD ACCIDENT AT EUGENE.

EUGENE CITY, Sept. 10.—While out riding yesterday afternoon, Mrs. S. M. Yoran, wife of one of the proprietors of the Eugene *Register*, and Mrs. Thompson, mother-in-law of J. M. Hodson, the other proprietor, were thrown from a cart, one and possibly both of them receiving fatal injuries. The horse took fright, partly at an engine and partly from getting its tail over the lines, and ran away. In turning a corner in the west part of town both ladies were thrown from the cart, and were hurled twenty-seven feet against a tree. The faces of both ladies were badly bruised, Mrs. Yoran receiving a gash on the temple. Mrs. Thompson, being of stout build, was thrown more heavily, receiving a fracture at the base of the skull. Except immediately after the accident, she has been unconscious. Dr. Sharples states that her recovery is an impossibility. Mrs. Yoran has been partially conscious, and it is believed her injuries are not fatal. The accident has saddened the entire town, both parties being among Eugene's most estimable women.

PIONEER REUNION AT ASHLAND.

ASHLAND, Sept. 10.—The ninth reunion of the pioneer association of southern Oregon took place in Ashland to-day. A large number of old pioneers from all parts of the valley were present and seemed to enjoy relating incidents of their perilous trip across the plains in ox wagons. Gen. Applegate delivered the oration of the occasion, and all pronounced it most interesting. A bountiful free dinner was spread in our beautiful grove, which was partaken of by a large number.

ONE OF HIS MEN WAS KILLED.

CORVALLIS, Sept. 10.—Marshal Pygall has just arrived here from Five Rivers, eighty-five miles southwest, bringing two prisoners named Horton, arrested for stealing. He also wanted Ad. Hood, their accomplice, but while out hunting two hours before Pygall reached Five Rivers, Hood was shot and killed by the Hortons. Hood's body was left where he fell, in charge of a party of hunters waiting for the coroner. The shooting was claimed to have been accidental.

## WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

CRIME AT SPOKANE FALLS.

SPOKANE FALLS, Sept. 10.—Saturday evening last gamblers George Lewis and J. R. Thomas were arrested on a charge of robbing a saloon on Howard street. Their examination was held yesterday and the men held in $500 bail to appear before the grand jury. A watch was pawned by a young man named Taylor, which was subsequently identified as being a watch stolen. When arrested Taylor began to "peach" on Thomas. The latter, not wishing to go to jail, paid a guard to watch them till to-day, when they said they could give bail. Fearing that Taylor was informing, they gave the guard the slip and have not been seen since. The action of the officer in allowing them an opportunity to escape is severely condemned by everybody. It is thought they were implicated in the safe robbery of the Spokane Lumber company on Sunday night last.

A public indignation meeting of ladies of this city was called at the opera house Sunday evening, for the purpose of considering the alleged existing immorality in this city, and to devise some means for suppression of vice and the improvement of the moral atmosphere of the place.

Officers raided opium dens last night and captured six celestials. The city council last night passed an ordinance prohibiting the use of opium in the city limits. It looks as though the sinful city is to be thoroughly purified. It needs it.

AN EDITOR DROPS DEAD.

ELLENSBURG, Sept. 9, via North Yakima, Sept. 10.—R. V. Chadd, a well known pioneer Pacific coast journalist, and present editor of the *Kittitas Standard*, dropped dead at 7 this evening. Cause, aneurism of the main artery of the heart.

## ARIZONA.

DISASTROUS CLOUD BURST.

TUSCON, Sept. 10.—A cloud burst near Pantan Wednesday evening washed out six miles of track and injured bridges. A special freight train from the east was badly wrecked, and Engineer Charles Hanken was injured in the breast. Fireman Smith had a leg crushed, and Len Harris had head cut and leg slightly smashed. It will take two days to repair the damage. There was no train east or west from Tucson to-day.

## THE WALLA WALLA FAIR

### It Proves a Success in all Respects—The Races and the Shooting.

WALLA WALLA, Sept. 10.—The fair to-day was very successful. In the past two days more money has been taken in than for the same period in the last ten years. The pavilion and the addition are full to overflowing, and the exhibits of a first-class order, and coming in continually.

Governor Squire was present to deliver an address, and a large crowd was in attendance, but owing to the shooting tournament and the [illegible] of the [illegible] yesterday the directors requested the governor to deliver his address Saturday instead, to which he very courteously assented.

The race to-day, mile dash for a purse of $40, was won by Hogaboom's Steve, and Snow Storm second; time, 1:50.

The shooting tournament was for a prize of $105. Following is the score:

[illegible] TEAM.

| | |
|---|---|
| Arberry | 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 [illegible] |
| C. Schumacher | 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 |
| Jim Justice | 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 |
| Stuart | 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 |
| Total | [illegible] |

WELLMAN'S TEAM.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wellman | 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 [illegible] |
| M. Evans | 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 |
| Bughoy | 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 |
| J. Moss | 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 |
| Total | [illegible] |

B. W. PORTER'S TEAM.

| | |
|---|---|
| Porter | 0 1 1 1 1 0 [illegible] 0 1 1 |
| J. L. Sharpstein | 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 |
| Kimmerly | 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 |
| Markham | 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 |
| Total | [illegible] |

JAMES WEST'S TEAM.

| | |
|---|---|
| West | 0 0 1 1 1 0 [illegible] 1 1 0 |
| S. Stu[illegible] | 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0— |
| C. Taylor | 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 |
| Foster | 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 [illegible] 4 |
| Total | [illegible] |

F. NOLDER'S TEAM.

| | |
|---|---|
| F. Nolder | 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 8 |
| Harmon | 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 5— |
| W. Schumacher | 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1— |
| C. Meyers | 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 |
| Total | [illegible] |

EBERLY'S TEAM.

| | |
|---|---|
| Eberly | 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 8 |
| Z. K. Straight | 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1— 8 |
| Frank Foster | 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 1— |
| D. J. Crowley | 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0— 2 |
| Total | 29 |

In the glass ball shoot, sixteen entries, ten balls each, C. Schumacher, Eberly and Hodson, of Portland, tied on nine each. In shooting off Eberly was first, Schumacher second and Hodson third. More prizes are to be shot for to-morrow.

## THE EXHIBIT CAR AT OSCALOOSA.

### Enthusiastic Thousands Viewing the Specimens—An Evening Service Necessary.

It is evident enough that when the state board of immigration planned the exhibit car that is now "touring" the northwest states, the best agency for the dissemination of information relative to the state of Oregon was discovered. By yesterday's mail Mr. Chas. H. Dodd, president of the board, received a second letter from E. W. Allen, in charge of the car, who writes as follows:

"En route here (Oskaloosa) we remained three hours at Des Moines. On Monday the managers of the Oskaloosa fair took the car from a side-track of the Iowa railway, and by the help of a temporary track into the fair grounds, where the exhibit was opened for visitors. It is in as good order, almost, as when it left Portland. The managers of the fair have done everything to make our stay a pleasant and a successful one. Mr. Swalm of the *Herald*, who was at the head of the Iowa party in Oregon this summer, is especially attentive and helpful. The car is crowded from early morning till late in the evening and even after dark people come along and desire to see what Oregon can show. I think I shall rig up lamps and have an evening service. The crowd has been so great that the fair people gave me three policemen to keep the people moving, and in spite of all we could do the crowd would get jammed up. People desired to stop and have a good long look. The fact that most of the Iowa papers had been praising Oregon has had something to do with this furore. The exhibit substantiates what the Iowa editors have been saying.

It is estimated by good judges that 4000 people passed through the car to-day. I know that there has been a steady stream. The weather is fine and everything favorable. The whole country is enthusiastic over the exhibit made by the state board. I greatly need some more of the souvenir sacks of wheat, also some large potatoes and turnips."

In giving an account of the exhibit car which the state board of immigration sent east, the Oscaloosa *Herald* gives it a column article, in which it says:

"Our readers are aware that a car of Oregon products was promised as among the fine and entertaining sights to be seen at the county fair. That promise has been fulfilled, for on Saturday evening the car came in on the Rock Island and on Monday morning was switched up to the Central track, near the fair grounds, and the contract given to Tom Seevers to move the car from the track into the fair grounds at once. He commenced work at once.

The exhibit is arranged in such manner that all can see it in passing through the car, ample passage way being found in the center. What is it composed of? That is a hard thing to answer. Very many kinds of wheat, oats, rye and barley, of a quality never surpassed before, plums, prunes, apples, nectarines and everything of that sort in endless variety and in size and quality; vegetables that will satisfy all that there was no mistake made by the Iowa editors when they came home and spoke of the many wonderful things that were seen by them in roaming from one end of Oregon to the other. The contents of that car stand as an indisputable fact that at least for once the Iowa editor did not enlarge upon the actual fact—if he even did only fair justice to the products that Oregon has.

In addition to the above exceedingly friendly, flattering notice the *Herald* surrenders a column and a half to the publication of every word of the fourth page leaflet issued by the Oregon state board of immigration, for the guidance and information of incoming immigrants.

The *Times* says it extends to this splendid specimen of Oregon enterprise a cordial welcome. It comes from a great state, with a great hearted people making its way[illegible] with the evidences of civilization. It wants Iowa farmers and Iowa people and it presents these products as the reward that has awaited the industry of the husbandman laboring where the soils are certain and where nature in all her elements is kindly and well behaved.

## THE KINDERGARTENS.

[illegible]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

Having spent an agreeable morning among the kindergartens of your city, and feeling the great importance of this branch of child culture, I cannot resist the desire to give you a little report of these interesting institutions, hoping what little I may say will call the attention of your readers to this, the only proper beginning of a school course.

My visit was to the Charity kindergarten No. 2, on Porter street near First street. As I had been advised by the press, I found a charming room and most enthusiastic teacher and a few children, but as the kindergarten was new in that part of town a short time must be given to preliminaries. The preparations were going forward in a most satisfactory manner. The best of gift and occupation materials, pretty squared tables with hinged legs, and a beautiful piano, donated by one of Portland's benevolent ladies. So without seeing the school in operation I realized that it was under way.

I next took a peep at the Charity Kindergarten No. 1, on G street, and so smoothly was it running that I could not think it had been disbanded for two months. About thirty little ones were in attendance. They were orderly, quick of understanding, appreciative in songs, and stepped in time to the music, showing the results of former training. I then called at the private kindergarten, 246 Washington street, found two intelligent ladies, a gem of a room, a piano, and all the kindergarten appurtenances, but I regret to say, a very limited number of pupils. This was the more surprising when I learned that this institution had been in operation three years in the same locality and the terms lower than I have found them in any private kindergarten east or west. I was struck by the inconsistency of the people of Portland in giving to the poor what they deny their own children. Surely it is not understood in this wise city of the west that the kindergarten is most important to all children between the ages of three and seven. Its purpose is "to take the oversight of children before they are ready for school life, to exert an influence over their whole being in correspondence with its nature, to strengthen their bodily powers, to exercise their senses, to employ the awakening mind, to make them thoughtfully acquainted with the world of nature and of man, to guide their hearts and souls in a right direction, and lead them to the origin of all life and to a union with God."

Can the rich dispense with this? If they can it is more than we aspire to in older parts of the world.

K. H.

## IS OREGON'S CLIMATE CHANGING?

LAFAYETTE, Sept. 9.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

The people of Yamhill are happy and greatly rejoiced over the rain showers that fell here last evening and through the night, laying the dust and driving away the dense smoke which has clouded the sun and [illegible] the [illegible] for the past month.

On last night the heavens were lighted up in all directions from the burning straw and clearings on the farms, which was rushed up on account of the light showers and more threatening rain.

It was seventy-four days yesterday since any general rain has fallen in the Willamette valley, at least this part of it, which is a most strange and wonderful climatical event for Oregon. The old '78, '44 and 49ers, including that strange personage called the oldest inhabitant, Joe Meek, and Mount Hood never saw the like. So we say it never was before.

The question is now daily asked, "Is Oregon becoming tropical?" and we conclude that it is from the fact that the spring and summer has been a month or more earlier than ever before known, and now comes the blooming of apple trees, and some are new apples on. Some of the blackberry and dogwood trees of the forest are in full-bloom, while there are new growths showing in some shrubs and vegetables.

While western Oregon has had a long drouth, nothing has suffered from it and the effect has been to give new life and growth to things out of their line of annual nature.

The farmers are anxious to plow their fields (all other farm work being done) but must wait for more rain.

FALMER.

## COUNTY STATISTICS.

The statistical matter concerning the productions of Multnomah county, which is presented below, has been obtained from an inspection of Assessor Harrold's books. The county, according to the summary, has produced the following the present year: Pounds of wool, 5210. Number of sheep, 950; hogs, 3007, horses, 3492; mules, 53, cattle 6669. Number of acres under cultivation, 16,605. Bushels of wheat raised during preceding year, 10,903, oats raised, 20,068, barley and rye raised, 220, corn raised, 1658. Tons of hay, 12,248. Pounds of tobacco, 165, butter and cheese, 210,325. Bushels of potatoes, 338,567, apples, 53,796; prunes and plums, 7966. Barrels of salmon, 97 cases of salmon, 11,000. Feet of lumber, 28,488,331.

# EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

## National Buying and Selling for the Past Year.

### In the World's Market—Cotton is King—The Export of the Southern Staple—Wheat and Wheat Flour.

Written for The Oregonian.

The detailed statement of exports and imports of merchandise issued by the bureau of statistics for the year ending June 30, 1885, contains some very interesting features. It is evident from the first glance at the balance sheets of the country's trade that the reign of King Cotton is unbroken. His royal highness continues to furnish the most valuable article of export so far as the aggregate amount sent abroad is concerned, the total quantity of the manufactured article for the past year footing up the unthinkable weight of 1,592,650,[illegible] pounds, valued at $20[illegible],000,000, an increase of about $5,000,000 as compared with the previous year. It is now a hundred years since the first cotton bale was shipped from South Carolina, and England alone is taking 3,000,000 bales a year, while Lancashire, the great English cotton manufacturing county, increases in population in just the proportion that the cotton trade grows. With the prospect this year of the largest crop ever raised the export statistics of 1886 will show larger figures yet, the long row of numerals gathering meaning only from the extra thousands of the spindles that it will keep in motion.

Next to cotton comes wheat, the exports of this staple aggregating nearly $7[illegible],000,000, a drop of over two million from 1884. The loss of this sum to the exporters enables one to realize the great decrease in price of the chief necessary of life, for where the wheat men realized $75,000,000 for 70,000,000 bushels of wheat in 1883-4, they obtained less than $[illegible],000,000 for eighty-four and a half million bushels in 1884-5. The exports of wheat flour were valued at $52,000,000, an increase of about $1,000,000 over the previous year. Wheat flour was affected by the same drop in price that depressed the value of exported wheat, but the increase in quantity, one and a half million barrels, was more than enough to make up the deficiency. The aggregate value of wheat and wheat flour exported for the past year was $125,000,000, or something more than 60 per cent. of the value of exported cotton.

Third on the list of valuable exports stands illuminating oil, which netted for the year 1884-5 $40,000,000, an increase of $2,000,000 over the previous year. Just at present, when the prospect of Russian competition is seriously threatening the future of our petroleum trade, it is encouraging to note that for the present the American product holds its own and that in the extreme East our sales are increasing. In quantity there were 478,000,000 gallons exported last year, against 415,000,000 gallons in 1883-4, an increase of forty-two and a half million gallons. Exported bacon shows the same features as wheat and flour. A shipment of 31[illegible],000 pounds for the last year brought in $31,000,000, while 341,000,000 pounds for the year before brought in nearly $21,000,000. The drop in price was so decided that in spite of an increased export of four and a half million pounds, the money received was nearly three millions less. The corn crop of last year was enormous and the amount sent abroad jumped from forty-five million bushels in 1883-84 to nearly fifty-two million in 1884-5. Here, too, was felt the influence of the general run of low prices, and an increase of almost seven million bushels in quantity was able to effect only $[illegible],000 increase in receipts, $2[illegible],000,000 in all were received for the country's surplus corn. Next to corn comes lard, with an export value of twenty-two and a half millions, a decrease of $[illegible],000, yet we exported 28,000,000 pounds more lard this year than last. Beef [illegible] exports show an increase in quantity of [illegible] pounds. The increase in receipts is a little over $1,000,000, bringing the gross receipts for the last year up to about $21,000,000.

The figures for refined sugar are about as encouraging as anything upon the list. Last year we exported less than 70,000,000 pounds, getting for it under $[illegible]. This year we have sent abroad over [illegible],000,000 pounds, getting therefor $10,07[illegible]. A jump of $10,500,000 in the value of a single article of export in a single year is worth making. The exports of fresh beef have declined both in quantity and in value. A falling off of [illegible],000,000 pounds in quantity corresponds to a decrease of $[illegible],000 in price, leaving the aggregate value of the beef export at $11,000,000. The cattle exports have fallen off $5,000,000, standing at $13,000,000 last year against $18,000,000 the year before. Cheese exports declined in value from $11,000,000 to $10,400,000, but the falling off in quantity was 870,000 pounds only.

Under fifteen heads 90 per cent. of the total exports of domestic merchandise can be grouped, giving in short space a comprehensive idea of the character of the foreign trade. The different items include both the original commodity and the product thereof. The value of the different classes of exports for the past two years are as follows:

| | 1884 | 1885 |
|---|---|---|
| Animals | $10,933,[illegible] | $11,[illegible],081 |
| Breadstuffs | 1[illegible],584,[illegible] | 160,[illegible] |
| Coal | 5,031,[illegible] | 4,[illegible] |
| Copper | 6,595,359 | 10,18[illegible],0[illegible] |
| Cotton | 208,000,[illegible] | 20[illegible] |
| Furs | 3,208,[illegible]8 | 4,152,028 |
| Iron and steel | [illegible],322,[illegible] | 11,005,014 |
| Leather | 8,303,[illegible] | 9,092,408 |
| Oil cake | 7,115,153 | 6,674,[illegible] |
| Oil, mineral | [illegible],103,248 | 50,257,9[illegible] |
| Meat products | 8,730,[illegible] | 10,0[illegible] |
| Dairy products | [illegible] | 11,[illegible] |
| Sugar | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Tobacco | [illegible],290,917 | [illegible] |
| Wood | [illegible] | 1,440,[illegible] |
| Total | $[illegible],152,[illegible] | $[illegible] |

Cotton leads, with breadstuffs following. Meat products are next, and, with dairy products, make a total of $107,000,000 for provisions.

On the list of imports there is no one article which we buy as largely as we sell cotton or even wheat. Sugar is, in spite of the Louisiana planters, the leading import, and of this sweetener we paid for $64,300,000 worth in the year ending June 30, 1885. For that sum in lawful money we obtained 2,[illegible],000 pounds of sugar, "Dutch standard in color." Large as these figures sound, they are small compared with those of the year before. Hard times and lean pocketbooks had their natural effect upon the family sugarbowl here as elsewhere. In 1883-4 the national expenditure for sugar was $91,150,953. The difference in pounds is not so marked as the difference in price, though the falling-off in quantity is evident enough, and amounts to rather more than 83,000,000 pounds. In old times the natural resort in any such emergency would have been "long sweetening," but as at present prices molasses is rather dearer of the two, the falling off in the import of the latter article is quite as marked as in case of the former, 31,320,000 gallons of molasses we took last year, against 38,865,000 gallons the year before, a difference in quantity that lowered the expenditure from $5,577,722 to $4,190,[illegible]12.

Next in size to the sugar bill of the country comes the cost of its coffee, $16,732,000 we laid out during the past year for the wherewithal to fill the breakfast cups, and but for the straitened incomes we might doubtless have spent [illegible] more and had the beverage as strong as the year before. It is curious what a hold the coffee habit has upon the people of the United States. The English are a nation of tea drinkers, and spend nearly four times as much for the China leaf as for coffee. With us the proportions are just reversed. $4,000,000 was the price of our tea last year, a sum representing [illegible],000,000 pounds.

Tin, the one metal of which we have little of, costs us a round sum to import, $1[illegible],000 the past year to $18,18[illegible] the year before. Dress goods, as a matter of course, are another large item in the yearly outgo. Silks show a decided falling off as compared with 1884, but the account is still heavy, $[illegible],000 for dress and piece goods to $18,[illegible]00 the year before, and $12,000,000 for laces, ribbons and other forms of manufactured silk, against $17,000,000 for the corresponding article the previous year. Silk manufacture about held its own, a little less than $1[illegible],000 being the price of silk reeled from the cocoon imported both this year and last. Woolen goods have declined somewhat, the manufactured and unmanufactured goods suffering alike. Where the United States took clothing, combing and carpet wools to the amount of $11,000,000 in 1884, it laid out only $8,500,000 in 1885. Woolen cloths for men's clothing were imported to the amount of $10,000,000 in 1885 instead of $13,000,000, as in 1884. Woolen goods for women and children's wear cost $13,400,000 in 1885, to $14,000,000 in 1884. The difference in price is not in all cases a fair measure of the trade, rates being low enough to afford equal quantities for smaller sums, but with all allowance made for this fact importation of woolens has decreased, measured by quantities as well as by values. Embroideries, laces, insertions, trimmings and lace window curtains make an important import in the aggregate, footing up $10,123,000, the past year, an increase of about $1,000,000 over 1884. Linens of one sort and another, brown or bleached, ducks, diapers, crash, handkerchiefs and lawns amount to $11,500,000, instead of $12,500,000, as the year before.

Among minor imports it is noticeable that bananas are coming more and more into favor. In a year of economies we paid $300,000 more for our supply of that fruit than in the less pinching times of the previous season. Other fruits have ranked as luxuries and suffered with the times, while perhaps the banana is saved by its value as a food supply. Figs declined $2600 between 1884 and 1885, lemons $150,000, oranges, $800,000; prunes, $400,000, raisins $500,000; nuts, $150,000. Books show a falling off of about half a million dollars, dropping from $3,600,000 in 1884 to $2,800,000 in 1885. Art works, including paintings and statuary, manifest an advance of about the same sum, rising from $530,000 to $1,383,000. The import of opium, though not large, is on the increase. For opium crude and prepared for smoking the outlay in 1884 was $[illegible]1,750, in 1885 it has run up to $1,[illegible],[illegible]74. The total value of all merchandise imported for the past fiscal year amounted to $[illegible],476,850, as compared with $667,[illegible] in 1883-4.

## LONG LIVE THE BOSS!

Sacramento Record-Union.

The Bonnet Buckley episode in San Francisco is a peculiar phase of bossism. Buckley is a boss, more politely, "a political manager" for a wing of the democratic party. His skill in managing resides mainly in his control of an element ready to be controlled for considerations. These may be political preferment, reward by appointment, promise and gift of employment, libations of whisky, general confraternal reciprocation between cliques of the element, and probably some grosser consideration. It is perfectly natural that the trading class in politics should seek for an agent, a medium through whom contracting parties may be brought together, or by whom they may seem to be kept apart. Such an agent is Buckley. He has, however, real organizing talent and managerial skill, and is endowed by nature with gifts in these directions above the common. It is not surprising therefore, that a man who is skillful as a boss and possesses great influence (largely because he has the reputation of possessing it), should be appealed to to go outside political lines and do a friendly turn for money in the realm of the law. For a consideration Buckley induced certain parties to give their place on the calendar of the supreme court to the case of his client, and thereby a speedier hearing was had. So far as the transaction itself is concerned it apparently was legal enough, and no harm was charged as resulting. It was simply, says Mr. Boss Buckley, an arrangement among litigants, by which one having preference for the ear of the court yielded to another his right to be heard first. But, supposing it to be ever so innocent an affair, yet as indicating a new departure and broad possibilities for bossism, it is an alarming circumstance. If the political boss may do these things he may do much more of a similar character, and that corruption will creep in as a result admits of no doubt. The party who employs the ward boss hereafter to adjust court calendars will do so because he believes the managing capacity of the boss to be superior to that of the officers of the court—the attorneys in the case. With this new confession of his importance the boss will, of course, take on new airs. We may reasonably expect him to enter the realm of the church, certainly the field of commerce and trade, and assume the direction of society. Everywhere he already largely [illegible] is in educational departments dividing influence at times with book publishers—a species of bosses. At the beck and call of the boss, teachers come and go, elected officers of the people consult him in preference to their constituents. He is the arbiter of destinies in civil official ranks, the dictator of our actors in the economy of municipal administration, the one sufficient referee in matters of state policy, and now he is to determine in what manner we shall approach the throne of the law. Great is the political king, and the boss is his name. He is omnipresent, and he is away in village as well as city, at cross roads as well as in town. He ought to be crushed out, blotted out and set down upon, but bless our souls, he will not be. The people are content to sit under his rule, submit to his dictation, accept his frame of platform and the fashioning of officials at his hands. The people know what is best for them. We repeat, long live the boss.

## MODERN ARCHITECTURE.

### Remarks by Bill Nye on Some of Its Features.

It may be premature, perhaps, but I desire to suggest to any one who may be contemplating the erection of a summer residence for me as a slight testimonial of his high regard for my sterling worth and symmetrical escutcheon—a testimonial more suggestive of earnest admiration and warm personal friendship than of great intrinsic value, etc., that I hope he will not construct it on the modern plan of mental hallucination and mental delirium tremens peculiar to recent architecture. Of course, a man ought not to look a gift house in the gable end, but if my friends don't know me any better than to build me a summer cottage and then wind we it out obviously elsewhere, and then daub it up with colors that they have bought at auction and applied to the house after dark with a shotgun, I think it is time that we had a better understanding. Such a structure does not come within either of the three classes of renaissance. It is neither Florentine, Roman nor Venetian. Any man can originate such a style of architecture, if he will drink the right kind of whisky long enough, and then describe his feelings to an amanuensis. Imagine the sensation that one of these modern, sawed-off cottages would create a hundred years from now, if it could survive! But that is impossible. The only cheering feature of the whole matter is that these creatures of a disordered imagination must soon pass away, and the bright sunlight of hard horse-sense shine in through the shattered dormers and gables and gnawed-off architecture of the average summer resort. A friend of mine a few days ago, showed me his new house with much pride. He asked me what I thought of it. I told him I liked it first rate. Then I went home and wept all night. It was my first false [illegible].

## PROHIBITION IN THE SOUTH.

J. M. Fulton of Iowa, a prohibitionist who has been making a tour of the South to study up the situation there, writes to the Chicago *Inter Ocean*: "I see Southern democracy everywhere holding out to the world and teaching their children that they were right and the North wrong. It is not for me to say that they are insincere, but I do say that they still cling to the hope they lost as devotedly now as ever in the past. I see them cultivating every means and every sentiment that will make their people strong and united against the national honor, national life and national glory which divide as a mountain range Southern democracy from Northern republicanism. I have also seen southern prohibition, and it is simply a Southern investment. I see Southern democrats planting it with all the care they would plant a field of tobacco or cotton. They plant it only where the ground is first prepared for it, and then cultivate it into a stalwart growth that compels the respect of the people and wins their ready support. I see them working earnestly and industriously, but ever adhering with unrelenting determination to that non-partisan, non-aggressive policy which everywhere strengthens and unites their party. I also see them just as industriously and earnestly determined that, through their northern allies they will force upon the North an oppressive partisan policy of prohibition that will then effectually divide and defeat us. They are doing this, too, with all the subtle shrewdness of John C. Calhoun. I believe that republican prohibitionists should find, and that quickly, some policy of prohibition that will give all sincere temperance people practical and effective work, and that will, at the same time, leave the republican party the party of old, in which every man who truly rejoiced in the victories of our flag may feel at home."

### M. DeLesseps's Plans.

At the last meeting of the French Geographical society, M. de Lesseps described at length the success of his engineering operations accomplished two years ago, to recover the water desert tracts south of Tunis. The observations were made particularly along the banks of the Wady Meleh lake, which is well watered and habitable. He said the water in the lake was of excellent quality and never sinks, even in the hottest season. He concluded from this fact that the lake communicated with a deep sheet of water which keeps it constantly supplied. Therefore he ordered the engineers to make borings for the discovery of this deep supply. The work resulted in finding a sheet of water at the depth of ninety-one meters. The well thus made, he stated, yields eight thousand cubic meters of good water per minute, which he regards as an ample supply for all practical purposes. M. de Lesseps's friends obtained concessions of four hundred hectares of land adjoining Lake Wady Meleh. He intends to plant palms and raise ostriches so as to establish a commercial colony. This discovery causes considerable excitement throughout the country. It is expected that measures will be taken to improve the situation; and an active interest is taken in the scheme, which will largely develop the commerce of that region in the interest of French settlers and traders.

Ella Wheeler sings "body and heart seemed shaken, thrilled and startled by that greeting." An enthusiastic admirer thinks that some big-fisted fellow must have slapped Ella on the back and asked her how the weather suited her.—New York Journal.

## THREW AWAY FOUR QUEENS.

### Extraordinary Game of Poker Played in Bismarck between Two Dakota Editors.

(From the New York Sun.)

One of the most famous games of poker ever played in the Northwest was between the late Stanley Huntley and Major A. W. Edwards, editor and proprietor of the Fargo *Argus*. Huntley had been making much money out of [illegible] and was able to attend to business, [illegible] his affairs became so extended [illegible]. As the *Tribune* was the only [illegible] in Bismarck at that time and as there was a [illegible] the [illegible] in the county, he had great prosperity [illegible] to the political [illegible]. [illegible] Edwards asking him to [illegible] Edwards had made a fortune out of his paper [illegible] ambitious to own more papers. He promptly responded to the invitation, [illegible] from bank and taking the train to Bismarck. When he reached there he found that the [illegible] and Huntley had gone out of his difficulties with [illegible] in cool cash. [illegible] to do the major suggested that they [illegible].

[illegible] as a poker player was not unknown [illegible] Fargo. He was recognized throughout the territory as the best player in the Northwest, and when it became noised about that he and Huntley were to play for large stakes there was no doubt the place large enough to accommodate all who wanted to see. [illegible] the town had over the engine house.

The game began at noon and continued until o'clock with varying success. At first there was [illegible] on the table and it was Major Edwards' deal. When Mr. Huntley picked up his hand he saw that he held four queens and an ace. He was surprised. Cards had not been coming well enough to justify such luck. He [illegible] the pot through the [illegible].

"How much will you open it for?" asked the major nonchalantly.

Huntley stopped a moment to think, and then replied calmly:

"I don't open."

"Well, I will," said the major.

"For how much?" asked Huntley.

"For $100," replied the major.

"All right," said Huntley, [illegible] the king away [illegible] four queens and keeping his ace. "I'll come in. Give me four cards."

With a glance of incredulity and pity the major dealt them and took one himself.

"I'll bet $100," observed the major.

"Raise you $100," said Huntley.

The major scanned his hand carefully, looked at his adversary keenly and raised it back the same amount.

"I've bet $100 more," said Huntley.

This sort of thing continued until there was $2400 on the table and the crowd was breathless with excitement.

"I'll raise you $50," said the major, "if you will trust me."

"Rather back," said Huntley.

"Will you call it for that amount?" [illegible] to a magnificent solitaire diamond he wore, which cost him $1500 in Chicago.

"Yes," said Huntley, as he saw the raise.

"How [illegible]," said the major.

Huntley laid down his hand. He had caught four [illegible] queens, [illegible]. It cost Huntley [illegible] and the [illegible] crowd marveled.

[illegible]

[illegible] with a poker player what the game [illegible].

[illegible]

"All right."

[illegible] the major, "the devil you ever came [illegible]."

[illegible] said Huntley, "how do you know?"

### Beyond the Democratic Purse.

Washington Post (Dem.)

[illegible]

### Revised Version.

[illegible]

[illegible] and the Lord just made them out-and-out [illegible] and won a victory, [illegible] this day.

### He Followed the Directions.

[illegible] the chicken. I was [illegible] then I took a [illegible] the chicken but it says take one chick [illegible] if it says take [illegible] tuck de fust one I could lay han's on. I [illegible] de direcsh'n, sah, in de book.

### Trying to Bray Down Facts.

Cincinnati Commercial (Rep.)

There is a great bray among the democratic editors that Sherman has shaken the bloody shirt. He has simply stated the fact of the fraud and outrage upon which the Cleveland administration rests and has indicated the events that must mark the course of justice.

## PRESS PITH.

When a miner has been eaten by a grizzly, the Western people speak of him as being admitted to the b'ar.—Yonkers Gazette.

Cannibalism is still practiced by 1,250,000 people and it is very evident that the demand for missionaries will long exceed the supply.—Lowell Citizen.

A Pennsylvanian man claims to have seen a white rattlesnake. The only way we can account for the phenomenon is to suppose that he had been drinking milk punch.—Burlington Free Press.

A man said to his aged mother, speaking of his wife: "I do wish I could keep Mary from exaggerating so." "Get her to talk about her age," responded the shrewd old lady.—San Franciscan.

A report of a baseball game says: "Larkin knocked Fulton, the new pitcher, all over the field." This must have been an agreeable change for the umpire. It is a long lane that has no turn in it.—New York Independent.

The assistant chief of police of Chattanooga, Tenn., has been dismissed for kissing a woman on the street. The Boston minister who kissed a woman while helping pack her trunk has had the size of his congregation doubled.—Troy Press.

There have been various answers to the conundrum, "Why is a ship called she?" We think the proper answer is: Because she is handsomest when she is well-rigged. When we should cut this out and show it to their husbands.—Boston Courier.

An anti-gossip club has been organized at Mercer by the young ladies. When the club meets they will probably pass their time in taking up all the young ladies of the neighborhood, merely to show what it is they propose to frown upon.—Oil City Derrick.

A German went into a restaurant, and as he took his seat an Irish waiter came up and bowed politely. "We gobble?" said the German, also bowing politely. "Wheat cakes," shouted the waiter, mistaking the salutation for an order. "Nein, nein," said the German. "Nine?" said the waiter. "You'll be lucky if you get three."—Oswego Gazette.

### Bogus "Lives" of Grant.

"Gath," in the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, says: If Gen. Grant's family get $50,000 out of the book the general wrote they will be doing well, indeed. The nature of our publishing business can be understood from the fact that all sorts of "Lives of Grant" are now being rushed out, intended to cheat the people and to cheat the general's family, and to make it appear that there is no call on the book that the same matter that Grant himself left behind him.

"The late Mark Pattison, rector of Lincoln, had a humane fondness for his books. Nothing annoyed him so much, says the New York *Tribune*, as to hear one of them fall, and nothing seemed to give him real pleasure. In his last illness the sight of any of his favorites depressed him greatly. 'Ah, he would say, 'I am to leave my books, and sometimes 'They have been more to me than my friends.' He would ask for them one after the other, till he was literally covered a most to his shoulders as he lay on the floor around him was strewn with them. He used to say that the sight of books was necessary to him at his work, and once reading Few Schiller always kept 'rotten apples' in his study because their scent was beneficial to him, he pointed to some shelves above his head where he kept his oldest and most prized editions, and said, 'There are my rotten apples.'"

### Now as Always.

Brooklyn Union (Rep.)

The republican party was born of an impulse for freedom; and it has been the freedman's as well as the freedman's party. It cannot afford to be other than an exemplar of its life-long doctrine, and permit the same freedom that it has taught.

## THE MIDDLE OREGON DESERT.

## [illegible] AWAY FOUR QUEENS.

[illegible] Game of Poker Played at Bismarck [illegible]ween Two Dakota Editors

[illegible] from the New York [illegible] most famous [illegible] of poker ever [illegible] northwest was [illegible] in the late [illegible] and Major A W Edwards the proprietor of the Fargo Argus Mr. [illegible] been making [illegible] money out of [illegible] Tribune [illegible] was taken [illegible] unable to attend [illegible] business for his affairs became so entangled [illegible] to sell out his share in the [illegible] Tribune was the only paper in [illegible] and as to news was a strong [illegible] in the county he had hopes of dis[illegible] property to the politicians but fear[illegible] failed to do so he dropped a line [illegible] Edwards asking him to buy his paper. [illegible] he had made a fortune out of his own [illegible] he was ambitious to own more [illegible] promptly responded to the letter [illegible] from bank and taking the first [illegible] Bismarck When he reached that city [illegible] the trade with the politicians was [illegible] Huntley had come out of his difficulties [illegible] hundred dollars in [illegible] It was [illegible] before the return train [illegible] and hav[illegible] to do the major suggested that they [illegible] poker at $5 ante

[illegible] fame as a poker player was not con[illegible] Fargo He was recognized through[illegible] as the best player in the north[illegible] it became noised about the town [illegible] Huntley were to play for large stakes [illegible] saloon in the place large enough to [illegible] the crowd and the game was moved [illegible] over the engine house

[illegible] game at noon and continued until 2 [illegible] varying success. At last there was a [illegible] $200 on the table and it was [illegible] deal. When Mr Huntley picked [illegible] saw that he held four queens and [illegible] was surprised. Cards had not been [illegible] enough to justify such luck. He saw [illegible] away one card and I hold four [illegible] do you open it for [illegible] asked the ma[illegible]

[illegible] paused a moment to think and then [illegible] it.

[illegible] said the major

[illegible] much? asked Huntley

[illegible] replied the major

[illegible] said Huntley throwing away his [illegible] keeping his ace [illegible] I'll come in. [illegible] cards

[illegible] look of incredulity and pity the major [illegible] took one himself

[illegible] observed the major

[illegible] $100 said Huntley

[illegible] scanned his hand carefully looked at [illegible] adversary keenly and raised it back [illegible] amount

[illegible] more said Huntley

[illegible] thing continued until there were [illegible] table and the crowd was breathless [illegible]

[illegible] $600 said the major [illegible]

[illegible] the cash said Huntley

[illegible] this ring for that amount re[illegible] as he pointed to a magnificent [illegible] he wore which cost him $1000

[illegible] Huntley as he saw the raise

[illegible] said the major

[illegible] down his hand He had caught the [illegible] The major had only four kings, [illegible] had suspected [illegible] Huntley [illegible] crowd and when the major left [illegible] on borrowed money

[illegible] his game spread around the terri[illegible] turned from this trip [illegible] territory after [illegible] east and [illegible] back his ring After dinner, [illegible] to take the train for New [illegible] accompanied by [illegible] of his [illegible] station to see him [illegible]

[illegible] said he [illegible] you left [illegible] some pretty rough stories [illegible] we played

[illegible] gentlemen [illegible]

[illegible] said Huntley [illegible] played [illegible]

[illegible] remarked the major Now [illegible] question

[illegible]

### [illegible]ond the Democratic Purse

[illegible]

### Revised Version

[illegible] all day [illegible] when he [illegible] he said [illegible] three or four more hours [illegible] the face of [illegible] And the Lord [illegible] sun [illegible] won a victory, [illegible]

### Followed the Directions

[illegible] I was [illegible] some chicken pie and [illegible] directions and hit says, [illegible] Hit don't say buy one chicken [illegible] but hit says take one chick[illegible] so I [illegible] one I could lay hands on [illegible] I fol[illegible] directions, sah, in de book.

### [illegible]ing to Bray Down Facts

[illegible]cinnati Commercial [illegible] general bray among the democratic [illegible] man has shaken the bloody shirt. [illegible] stated the fact of the fraud and out[illegible] the Cleveland administration [illegible] indicated the events that must mark [illegible]stice

## PRESS PITH.

[illegible] ner has been eaten by a grizzly, [illegible] people speak of him as being ad[illegible] —Yonkers Gazette

[illegible] is still practiced by 1,250,000 peo[illegible] very evident that the demand for [illegible] exceed the supply—

[illegible]ranian man claims to have seen a [illegible] snake The only way we can ac[illegible] phenomenon is to suppose that he [illegible] drinking milk punch —Burlington

[illegible] to his aged mother, speaking of [illegible] do wish I could keep Mary from [illegible] so. "Get her to talk about her [illegible] the shrewd old lady —San

[illegible] a baseball game says "Larkins [illegible] the new pitcher [illegible] must have been an agreeable [illegible] umpire It is a long lane that [illegible] —New York Independent.

[illegible] chief of police of Chattanooga, [illegible] dismissed for kissing a woman [illegible] The Boston minister who kissed [illegible] helping pack her trunk has had [illegible] congregation doubled —Troy

[illegible] been various answers to the [illegible] Why is a ship called she? We [illegible] answer is Because she is [illegible] when she is well rigged Wives [illegible] out and show [illegible] their hus[illegible]

[illegible] ship club has been organized at [illegible] young ladies When the club [illegible] time in [illegible] frown [illegible]

[illegible] went into a restaurant, and as he [illegible] Irish waiter came up and bowed [illegible] gehts? said the German, also [illegible] "Wheat cakes," shouted the [illegible] the salutation for an order. [illegible] the German. "None" said [illegible] you'll be lucky if you get three"

### [illegible] Lives of Grant

[illegible] Cincinnati En[illegible] says If [illegible] family get $50,000 out of the book [illegible] wrote they will be doing well, in[illegible] of our publishing business [illegible] good from the fact that all sorts of [illegible] are now being rushed out, in[illegible] the people and to cheat the gen[illegible] and to make it appear that these [illegible] about the same matter that Grant [illegible] him

[illegible]rk Pattison, rector of Lincoln, [illegible] fondness for his books. Nothing [illegible] much, says the New York [illegible] bear one of them fall and dust[illegible] be reduced to a science, [illegible] him real pleasure In his last [illegible] of any of his favorites depressed [illegible] he would say, I am to leave [illegible] sometimes "They have been [illegible] my friends He would ask [illegible] after the other, till he was literally [illegible] to his shoulders as he lay, and [illegible] him was strewn with them. [illegible] that the sight of books was nec[illegible] his work, and once reading [illegible] kept rotten apples in his [illegible] scent was beneficial to him, [illegible] some shelves above his head, [illegible] oldest and most prized edi[illegible] There are my rotten apples."

### Now as Always.

[illegible]ooklyn Union (Mug[illegible] [illegible] party was born of an impulse [illegible] and it has been the freeman's [illegible] freedman's party. It cannot now [illegible] than an exemplar of its life [illegible] and permit the same freedom [illegible]ht.

## THE MIDDLE OREGON DESERT.

Interesting Particulars—Grass Abundant in Many Places—Good Winter Range.

SALEM, Sept. 8, 1885

Some time last spring I wrote up what I had gathered concerning Middle and Southern Oregon for THE OREGONIAN, and showed to many who had never considered the subject that two-thirds or more of Oregon was unknown to civilized uses and only made use of as a pasture field for cattle kings like Miller & Lux, while a great extent of it was excellent agricultural land. I have recently gathered very interesting information concerning "the desert" portion of that section, which is the same sterile and waterless region that the unhappy emigrants of 1845 were lost upon, when they followed the lead of Stephen Meek, as related in the experience of Col T R. Cornelius, in "Pioneer Days" sketches of THE SUNDAY OREGONIAN. This desert commences close in to the Cascade mountains, closes in about the waters of Crooked river, and hugs the base of the Blue mountains and the various lakes of Middle Southern Oregon.

Mr John Williamson is a young man of great enterprise and reliability who has for some years back been engaged in sheep-raising in eastern Oregon. His ranch is eight miles southwest of Prineville, with the natural bunch grass pastures toward the north and with the great middle Oregon desert on the south. While discussing the value of the natural pastures of that region he refuted the assertions of many who claim to know that pastures are being trodden out, by the assertion that on his own range and as well wherever he had been, the most trodden and grazed lands of all were most capable of sustaining stock. His theory is corroborated by my own observation of lands on the Columbia, that various small grasses commonly called "sheep grass" come up between the stools of bunch grass and make a sod where before the bunch grass stood almost alone. The effect is produced by the tramping of the surface that renders the soil compact that was originally very loose. This packing of the soil suits the growth of the small grasses that grow before in [illegible], but that now are spreading over all the intermediate surface, in among the bunch grass, because the conditions are better suited to their development. He says that old ranges that were pronounced worn out by the casual observer will now carry more stock of all kinds than ever before, a fact that settles the question if bunch grass pastures will wear out. As for the bunch grass itself, a range that was thoroughly eaten down one season came up with great vigor the next one.

The desert contains all the grasses common to eastern Oregon. The surface of this region is "scabby," or rocky, with clayey spots, and sandy ones, and with occasional "oases" of actual fertility extensive enough to plant a home on. Commencing near the Cascades on the northwest this desert region undulates to fill every vacant reach, and with width varying from forty miles to seventy-five, stretches toward the southeast 150 miles or more in Oregon and far into southern Idaho. The question as to what use this dreary stretch of waste land can be put to is important, considering that it includes an area of not less than 7500 square miles in Oregon and as much more in Idaho and Utah.

As a summer range this desert is not habitable for man or beast, as no water has been discharged in all its extent so far as man has visited it. Snow lies on it in winter and water stands in rock hollows from its meltings. Stockmen drive their herds there to winter and take them off to change to mountain ranges in the spring. Two years ago a sheep man took his flock of 3500 head into the desert and they wintered admirably to the surprise of many. Last winter several tried it, and all lost more or less. The snow lay for a month thirty inches deep and covered almost every growth of the largest sage. It is possible to cut hay on the desert in summer, and that will be an insurance. The man who does this will keep his sheep on the desert through any winter known.

Living on the edge of the desert, and being an observing man naturally, Mr. Williamson has carefully noted the character of vegetation growing on it and its effect on stock. He was surprised to realize that on this apparently dreary waste of inhospitable desert there grew a multitude of nutritious shrubs, plants and grasses that stock throve on. Sheep would wander nibbling a little here and there keeping full and strong and contented. Sheep are peculiar in their habits and the herder who does not understand them will have cause for worry oftentimes as he thinks, when the older herder will look up as he sees them start off in a hurry, and lie still under his juniper bush and watch their movements. Put them on the richest grass and they will in a short time long for change and change they will have. The experienced herder makes no motion to stop them and they may go a mile or so away and suddenly settle down to a steady nibble on some hillside that offers a change of vegetation. This change the desert has in abundance. Besides grasses in variety it has meeds of shrubs and especially abounds in nutritious varieties of sage. "How many varieties of sage are there, Mr. Williamson," said I. "That is more than I can tell," said he. "There must be at least twenty, and likely many more." It seems that the genus sage abounds in many varieties and while some are so nutritious and palatable that stock relish them at all times, there are other that they only eat of in winter and seem to do well at it if not so good to the taste.

On the desert sheep nibble the grasses and then the various kinds of sage, and find a variety they do well on. Besides all the plants we have named, the mountain pastures, as well as bunch grass lands, and especially this great desert, abound in a bush that exactly resembles grease-wood. No animal was ever known to touch grease-wood, to eat it, under any circumstances not even starvation will drive them to it, while its counterpart, chemise, is so nutritious that all kinds of stock eat it greedily and keep it browsed down close.

My object in this paper is to call attention of stock men generally to the fact that the lines of this desert are so sharply defined that ranches can be located along its border, affording all the benefits of summer pasture on the watered country, with winter range on the desert that cannot be excelled. I fully believe that the right sort of skill and enterprise will some day, not distant, find a way to reach water by digging. The man who owns sheep or cattle and has a water supply on that desert will not lack for range so long as his wells yield water.

The extent of this desert in Oregon must be from 3,000,000 to 5,000,000 acres and the fact that it affords abundant pasturage is of importance to our state. Some steps should be taken to secure a state appropriation for sinking artesian wells there. The general government did make a small appropriation—$1000 I think—towards experimenting with artesian wells in the middle basin between the great ranges. I have never seen that any results followed. Our senators and representatives might to most excellent advantage, make an effort to secure sufficient aid to test this question on our Oregon desert. If water can be developed there the state will possess a productive spot where now there is a veritable desert.

S. A. C.

### BOKER'S AND CARLETON'S "DRUMMER BOY."

The "Drummer Boy" of our war poetry was Anson I. Howe, of Waukegan, Ill., drummer for the Fifty-fourth Illinois regiment. Gen. Sherman relates an anecdote of him. He came to Sherman at the front when the assault on Vicksburg was at its height, wounded and bleeding. He shouted in a healthy boy's voice:

"Gen. Sherman send some cartridges to Col. Malmborg; the men are nearly all out."

"What is the matter, my boy?" asked the general.

"They shot me in the leg, sir, but I can go to the hospital." As he limped away through the thickly falling shot he turned around and called out loudly: "Caliber 54!" Gen. Sherman says: "What arrested my attention then was—and what renewed my memory of the fact now is—that one so young, carrying a musket ball through his leg, should have found his way to me on that fatal spot, and delivered his message, not forgetting the very important part even of the caliber of his musket—54—which, you know, is an unusual one."

On Gen. Sherman's recommendation President Lincoln appointed the drummer boy to the naval school at Newport.

### A London Editor and his Brother

From the Atlanta Constitution

While William Stead at the age of 43 has risen to the editorship of the *Pall Mall Gazette* his brother who possesses equal ability, sleeps in a nameless grave in the little town of Clayton, Ala. It was in 1872 that Stead made his appearance in Clayton. He was a tramp, but gave evidence of having seen better days. Penniless and friendless, he gladly accepted odd jobs, and soon went to work as a landscape gardener. To Prof Johnson, then a teacher in Clayton, Stead confided the story of his life. It was the old tale of drink and the train of evils following it. Rum had robbed him of family, fortune and friends, and made him a vagabond upon the face of the earth. Again the demon seized him, and this time death put an end to his struggles and temptations. Prof. Johnson wrote to the great London editor informing him of his brother's sad fate, and in due time a reply came acknowledging the relationship and giving the history of a brilliant but uncontrollable man. The prosperous editor begged the professor to communicate anything of a pleasant nature he might know about the outcast, but not to write any unpleasant things.

### WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

The Palouse *News* has been enlarged to an eight-page paper.

A slight fire at Sprague last week did $200 damage to the Northern Pacific car shops.

W. F. Fox, of the firm of Fox & Holland, in Sprague, was arrested September 7 on a charge of embezzlement.

A man named Roberts was arrested in Sprague September 7 accused of committing an outrage on his 8-year-old daughter.

Fire destroyed the residence of Thomas Fouts in Tacoma, September 8, and spread to adjoining residences, causing considerable damage to them. Total loss about $2500.

A young German girl at Walla Walla, living at the house of Mr J. H. Strahl, fell while carrying an open knife in her hand, and thrust the blade into her forehead just above the nose, making a small but dangerous wound.

The total loss by fire at Port Townsend on Sunday morning last is estimated at $21,000. The amount of insurance is unknown. It is stated that Mr C. M. Bradshaw, who estimates his loss at $6000, had no insurance and the loss falls heavily upon him.

The large force of men employed on the Cascade division on this side of the mountains, are busily engaged in the work of railway construction. Tunnel No. 4, which is 400 feet in length, was pierced on Sunday last, and the work of its completion is going rapidly ahead.

The latest news from Squak valley, the scene of the attack on the Chinese hop pickers Monday, is that the attack was made by white men and not by Indians, as reported. The attacking party crept up to the camp at the dead of night while the Chinese were asleep. The first intimation the Chinese had of the presence of the enemy was a volley of shots from rifles and revolvers fired directly into their tents. The attacking party numbered about ten. The Chinese who were not hit at the first fire fled into the brush, while their assailants with yells and oaths fired into one tent after another. Three Chinamen were killed and four wounded. The most of those who escaped made their way through the woods to Newcastle and were brought to the city by the train. They are all greatly terrified. The attempt to introduce Chinese labor into the Squak hopfields has been given up and the remaining Chinamen will be brought to Seattle as rapidly as possible. Sheriff McGraw is still at the scene of the massacre and is making every effort to discover the perpetrators of the outrage.

### OREGON ITEMS.

Pendleton's population is about 2260.

Wood is worth $7 a cord in Morrow county.

A brakeman on Saturday's west bound train from Baker City, fell from a car near North Powder, and the calf of one leg was reduced to a pulp by the wheels passing over it.

The bar at the mouth of the Yamhill river has been so much improved this month that the steamer A. A. McCully now makes regular trips to Dayton, carrying out fifty tons at a trip.

James Eastwood's dwelling on Camas prairie, and contents, consisting of furniture, carpenter tools, winter supplies, clothing, etc., was destroyed by fire last Saturday afternoon. Loss about $800; no insurance.

The Umatilla wool grower's association met at Pendleton, September 5, and elected the following officers: A. W. Nye, president; vice-president, Henry Slover and Benjamin Selling, secretary, J. P. Wager; treasurer, J. Frazer.

Umatilla county's heaviest taxpayers are O. R. & N. Co. $615,000, William Ross $21,880, T. J. Kirk $29,000, J. H. Koontz $27,751, W. S. Byers & Co $30,810, Jerry Despain $27,050, Jacob Frazer $24,400, Houser & Henley $20, [illegible] Rothchild & Bean $20,000, William Switzler estate $27,330, Thompson & Barnhart $[illegible]

The heaviest taxpayers of Morrow county are William Penland $46,000, Rush & Bro $16,807, Mrs. J. J. Maddock $17,000, Nelson Jones $24, [illegible] Florence Bros $1[illegible], Parker & Gleason $1[illegible], T. W. Ayers $21,025, C. A. Rhea $11[illegible], Heppner & Blackman $15,2[illegible], W. B. Cunningham & Co $13,070, J. L. Morrow & Son $11,910, J. L. Fuller $10,00[illegible], O. R. & N. Co $1[illegible]

### BRITISH COLUMBIA

[illegible] Van Allman, one of the pioneers of the province, died at St. Joseph's hospital, Victoria, September 7, aged 75 years.

A government postoffice has been established at Farwell and mail matter is distributed from east and west and from Spokane Falls.

A Port Moody dispatch says that there is great excitement there over the Similkameen gold discoveries and that every up bound train carries a lot of adventurers to the supposed new El Dorado.

A drouth unprecedented for thirteen years has been experienced on the Skeena and Nass rivers, and on the settled portion of Graham island, Q. C. I., where forest fires were raging last month.

Mr Wm Kennedy shot a bear on the S[illegible] road a few days since, about three miles from Brownsville. Another bullet was found beneath the hide. An Indian also killed two bears in the same vicinity.

According to the *Columbian* the customs receipts at New Westminster for August amounted to: Duties $[illegible]; other revenues, $[illegible]; total, $[illegible]. For the same period last year the receipts were $[illegible].

### IDAHO TERRITORY

The editor of the Murray *Sun*, in the Coeur d'Alene mines, says the output of that camp amounts to some $12,000 or $14,000 in dust every week. This is a very favorable showing when compared with last year's work in the Coeur d'Alene mines.

Hailey *News Miner*: Eugene O'Callahan, well known on Wood river, was accidentally shot at the Carrie Leonard mine, on the Smoky, last Wednesday afternoon. A companion, who was about to go out hunting, took the gun and pulled the trigger, supposing the gun was not loaded. The ball entered O'Callahan's hip. The gun was a 44 caliber Winchester, and the wound is a dangerous one. It is thought he will recover.

Joe Young, a butcher in Shoshone on Monday, was shot in a singular manner. He had his revolver in his hand to kill a pig and after firing a few shots at the porker he threw the gun down behind him and started to catch the pig. Somehow the gun was discharged on striking the ground, and the bullet struck him in the hip and ranged up his back lodging in his neck. He was shot at 6 o'clock, and died two hours later.

### MONTANA TERRITORY

[illegible] Church, founder of the [illegible], was tendered a grand reception in Helena, September 8.

Seventy Crow Indians recently started out on a horse stealing expedition from their reservation, and a company of U. S. troops from Fort Maginnis has started on their trail.

Clara Rehrberg, a child of tender years, died at St. John's hospital, in Helena, September 7, from the effects of a brutal beating administered by her stepmother some time previous.

### SCIENTIFIC SCRAPS

A cast of the Hittite lion of Marash, with a complete Hittite inscription engraved upon it, has reached the British museum London, and is now exhibited in the Egyptian gallery. A copy of the inscription, the completeness of which renders it especially valuable, will be given in the forthcoming new edition of Dr Wright's "Empire of the Hittites." Another cast of the lion has been presented by Mr. Mocatta to the Society of Biblical Archæology.

An interesting discovery has lately been made at Sidon. Some natives who were excavating for stone, after penetrating through the alluvial soil, dug through a deposit of blown sand six metres in depth, below which they found a stratum of earth containing flint implements, fragments of coarse red pottery, and other objects, among which a clay whistle may be noted. It is clear, therefore, that the Phœnician city of Sidon was preceded by an older settlement whose inhabitants were still in the Stone Age. Flint flakes and implements, it will be remembered, have already been found in the neighborhood of the Dog river, north of Beyrout.

### A DEMOCRATIC BYJONDER

President Cleveland's private secretary, who has been visiting Syracuse—in the interest of Governor Hill's candidacy, it is alleged—emphatically denounces as a falsehood the report that a coolness had sprung up between the president and Mr. Tilden. That is to say, Mr. Lamont is absolutely certain that Mr. Cleveland is not displeased with Mr. Tilden. But is Mr. Lamont fully authorized to represent the sentiments and feelings of the "Sage of Greystone"? We think not.

## ANNALS OF A TRIP TO CRATER LAKE

BY J. M. BRECK, JR.

This extraordinary work of nature is becoming as it deserves quite a place of resort and as I in company with three others have just made the trip via the Pengra road, a brief description of the route and lake may be of interest and service to your readers. There were four in our party: Messrs W. G. Steel and Rev R. J. Laughlin of this city, Rev E. F. Lockard of Oakland, and myself. I left Portland August 3, meeting Messrs Laughlin and Lockard at Cresswell near Eugene City. Mr Steel owing to pressure of official duties, being unable to leave at this time agreed to meet us at Fort Klamath on the 12th inst. Immediately upon reaching Cresswell we packed our wagon and set out making some ten miles that day and camping at Pleasant hill. The following day we found rather monotonous although an occasional grouse or pheasant would spring up and enliven the journey. We were now following the Middle Fork of the Willamette and on the third day made our camp at the junction of the North Fork. This latter is a fine stream with every indication of being the abode of numerous finny inhabitants. Messrs Laughlin and Lockard taking their poles set out in quest of them while I took my way through the woods towards a high steep mountain which I proposed to climb. An hour's hard climb from the base took me to the summit when I was rewarded by a magnificent view in spite of the prevailing smoke. On the west side the rocks [illegible] for hundreds of feet and the summit was bare and rocky. As a cold wind was blowing and I was wet with perspiration I soon started down on my way discovering a large ledge of crystallized quartz cropping out of the mountain side a specimen of which I secured. Messrs Laughlin and Lockard were quite successful in bringing in a dozen good sized trout which soon disappeared under our mountain appetites.

The next day took us past Big prairie [illegible] Salt river, a tributary from the north [illegible] past Hills postoffice [illegible] out six miles [illegible] Mr Lockard shot at it [illegible] without result. Up to this point the road had been exceedingly bad, very rough and rocky, and our cayuse had needed repairing on an average four times a day. From here on we were agreeably surprised to find the road decidedly improved. The scenery too became worthy of attention and as upon rounding some high rocky bluff a new and striking view would burst upon us the wagon would be stopped and field glass passed from hand to hand. On the fifth day we passed the last house this side of the range. It is kept by Mr Higdon, and is twelve miles from the summit and seventy southeast of Eugene. The scenery about here is very grand, particularly some crags that closely resemble old ruined castles perched on the mountain summits. We camped seven miles beyond at the foot of the real ascent.

On the sixth day we set out on foot, it being too steep to ride, the road winding around mountain after mountain till the trees began to decrease in size and have the peculiar appearance of the higher ranges. On looking back too, we found ourselves almost on a level with the peaks that reared their crests far above us at our last camp. On reaching the summit, 5000 feet, small ponds began to appear through the trees on both sides of the road until we counted a score or more and finally Summit lake itself burst into view, a fine sheet of water stretching away for several miles. Here we camped spending Sunday and part of the next day during which time we circumnavigated the lake in our canvas bottom boat which we had brought with us in the wagon. I also had the disagreeable experience of being lost one evening not finding camp till after dark. At noon of the 8th we packed up and drove down to Crescent lake, a distance of eight miles. This lake is a beautiful sheet of water about six miles long, and four wide, and it is in itself well worthy of a visit. We had very fine sport here catching abundance of the large gamey trout by means of our boat. They bite anything. I caught the most with a hook and piece of meat while Mr Laughlin pulled in two at once with a fly.

The next day we crossed the little Des Chutes a distance of five miles and camped at the larger stream eight miles beyond. This is a cold sparkling mountain stream with an abundance of good grass. We found the road from the summit of the mountains exceedingly good, much of it really a fine drive closely resembling an avenue leading to a rural mansion. Both sides of the road are bounded by small straight trees all about the same size and entirely free from undergrowth. [illegible] miles from the Des Chutes took us to water again [illegible] springs—and ten more to the beaver marsh where we were obliged to leave the road two miles [illegible] water. We made quite a long drive this day covering thirty miles camping at Big Springs, where a small river bursts from the side of the hill and flows off in the direction of Klamath marsh. A sign board nailed to a tree directed us three miles off of the road for pasture but we [illegible] oats from our wagon. This part of the country [illegible] game principally antelope and we found the roads [illegible] every direction with their tracks but did not see any of the animals themselves. While getting breakfast we heard wolves howling apparently at [illegible] Mr Lockard taking his gun set out [illegible]

[illegible]

The next morning the United States geological survey party under Capt Dutton [illegible] the geologist arrived and pitched camp near. After breakfast Mr Steel [illegible] in company with [illegible] [illegible] While climbing [illegible] fired his revolver and finally succeeded in getting a shot [illegible] were consumed in this tiresome and perilous [illegible]

On Monday four of us with the assistance of [illegible] managed to get a boat [illegible] and Mr Lockard and I made the first trip to the island, a high [illegible] situated on the southwest side of the lake. We reached it after half an hour's hard pulling, and Mr Lockard returned for Mr Steel, our boat's capacity being limited to two. All climbed to the summit [illegible] feet above as we ascertained by the barometer. We found it exceedingly steep and composed of loose scoria and cinders. The summit is perfectly circular and with a funnel-shaped depression 100 feet in depth. In the bottom of this [illegible] The heat was intense and water conspicuous by its absence. After [illegible]

[illegible] almost and in some places entirely perpendicular on every side at several points attaining a height of 2500 feet above the water. This is the case at what Mr Steel has christened [illegible] rock from its connection with the Indian legend of the lake. The waters of the lake are 6300 feet above sea level, an elevation greater than the snow line of Mt Hood. [illegible] We spent five days at the lake during which time some hunting was [illegible] several deer shot and Mr Steel took [illegible] the trip to the summit of the island [illegible]

On the afternoon of the 9th inst we broke camp [illegible]

[illegible] Mr Lockard who continued his [illegible] over 160 miles more to Oakland his home. Mr [illegible] and I took the cars for home glad to be in sight of civilization once more.

### The Dashing Murat

London Truth.

A curious relic of Murat has just turned up. A [illegible] watch which belonged to him figures in the inventory of the estate of the late Col. Tchernobutzoff. It bears on the interior of the case the inscription "Joachim Murat Capitaine au Chasseurs à pied" and engraved on a trinket attached to the chain are the words "Eléonore à son Joachim. Ne m'oublie pas." The *chroniqueur* of the Paris *Temps* explains how the watch came into the Russian colonel's possession. On the evening before the battle of Moskowa the king of Naples, while making a reconnoissance, fell into the hands of a party of Cossacks. The Russian soldiers were about to fire, when the future Col. Tchernobutzoff, who was then a simple dragoon, and who happened to know Murat by sight stopped them. He even ordered the men to present arms and [illegible] for a cheer for le Roi des braves. And Murat was allowed to ride away. Recollecting [illegible] however and not wishing to be outdone in gallantry by a Russian he rode after the party and begged its leader to accept the watch with which his wife had presented him years before, while he was still a young subaltern.

## A RETIRED POET'S APPEAL.

N. W. DEE.

Poetry [illegible] reader is rapidly becoming a lost art. If the [illegible] continue to run down at the heel much longer [illegible] original poems will be as scarce as [illegible] and Christian charity. It [illegible] as American citizens to pause in the mad rush for the delusive dollar and calmly ask Why is this? I will tell you the reason. The prices paid for the article are not sufficient to induce [illegible] poets to stick to the business. When the agriculturist finds no market for his produce he turns his attention to pork raising and when we poets are frowned upon by unappreciative editors we are compelled to turn our attention to [illegible] courts. About a year [illegible] I had to close my shop and start a [illegible]

[illegible]

Last week I ran across my old friend D. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] fragment that [illegible] worshiping on for two [illegible] the hearts of [illegible] of the [illegible] of Portland

[illegible] to her [illegible]
Came the odor of pork and beans
And the dying sunbeams glorified
A plate of bacon and greens
Here [illegible] that is even more pathetic
[illegible]
And watched a [illegible] to the [illegible]
[illegible] sweet [illegible]
[illegible]
I'd like to [illegible] a nice pot pie

There is another reason for all this and when it is stated I hope our [illegible] heads in shame. Our purchasers of poetry are continually sending east for their supply thus compelling the home producers to hang on the [illegible] of [illegible] poverty. While the eastern poets are living high and sporting at seaside [illegible] the Oregon singers are thankful for a front [illegible] This is all wrong and Oregon people should have more pride and patronize home industry.

I try to endure all this ingratitude with pa[illegible] there are days when I feel like turning myself loose and kicking. Only yesterday I was speaking about this cruel neglect on the part of the Portland public to a friend. He cooled me down somewhat by assuring me that poets are never appreciated until they have been dead 200 or 300 years. "In future ages" he said "an appreciative public will [illegible] hunting your grave in order to strew it with flowers and people will reverently lift their hats whenever your name is mentioned."

That all sounds very fine but I'd like to more [illegible] of future admiration for a suit of clothes and a couple of hams. I'd rather [illegible] than have my heirs speculate on my biography.

Poets can not live on nothing, though a good many of them come very near it. When [illegible] and when the rent collector [illegible] wants his money just the same as if I worked in a sawmill. [illegible]

[illegible]

### NOTES FROM ELLENSBURG

ELLENSBURG, Sept [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] North Yakima [illegible] We have [illegible] general merchandise stores, two livery stables, one butcher shop, two tin shops, two [illegible] restaurants, [illegible] shops, two bakeries, three drug stores, two furniture stores, two printing offices [illegible] In the valley there are five [illegible] mills and three sawmills [illegible] hotel and [illegible] building which is the [illegible]

Mr Robert Kennedy's grain stacks were burned Sunday night [illegible] about a thousand [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] an addition made to the [illegible] building which is used as a boarding house in connection with the school.

[illegible] Chandler editor of the Kittitas Standard [illegible]

Walter A. Reynolds [illegible] here to Seattle [illegible]

[illegible]

### The Union Pacific

[illegible]

### The Humorous Side.

New York Tribune.

It [illegible] that there is a humorous side to stage robberies. To see a dozen stalwart men standing in a line with their hands up above their heads, anxiously scanning the shotgun which covers them is calculated to make even a cynic smile, and yet the cynic if on a jury subsequently would not hesitate to consign the owner of the shotgun to the penitentiary.

Permanent relief and no prostration from Red Star Cough Cure. Temporary relief and powerful reaction from other cough mixtures.

### FROM CHEHALIS VALLEY.

[illegible] W. T., Sept 7 [illegible]

[illegible] Wm Brooks a farmer who lives near Oakville postoffice in Chehalis county beat a balky horse with cordwood sticks so severely that it died from the injuries received. He afterward burned the body. Brooks is known to be [illegible] passionate man, the latter fact doubtless leading to the reported brutal act. The matter is being inquired into and punishment of some sort will follow if conclusive evidence can be obtained. That he did the deed there seems to be no doubt but to prove it is the question.

A meeting of citizens was held in Montesano last Saturday to arrange for a county fair and to make special efforts to take to [illegible] the best products of the county from which a selection might be made to send to New Orleans. W. D. Baker of Elma was chosen president and Hon M. Z. Goodell secretary. The meeting was addressed by Mr [illegible] editor of the *Vidette*, Hon M. Z. Goodell and others. Great stress [illegible] upon the necessity for this movement as it was the first attempt to hold a fair in the history of the county. The following persons [illegible] to act as a committee [illegible] to forward the interests of the fair: Louis B. Smith [illegible] Gooch [illegible] Sharon, James Beck, W. D. Baker [illegible] Goodell, John Medcalf [illegible] Albert Dean [illegible] Wm Nim[illegible] [illegible] A. O. Dunst[illegible] Archibald Campbell, North Beach [illegible] extended [illegible] New Orleans commissioner for the territory to be present and deliver the opening address before the fair.

Mr D [illegible]

[illegible] work has been done on the [illegible] miles have been well graveled and hence the difficulty of getting about this [illegible] greatly decreased. This is important work when it is remembered that much freighting by wagon is required in transacting the merchandise business of the county.

There is a prospect that Mr A. W. [illegible] manufacturer of lumber for sash doors and blinds near Centralia, Lewis county, will remove his mill [illegible] Grays harbor, probably Cosmopolis [illegible]

[illegible]

An exchange says Neal Dow has now reached his fourscore years and Portland is in search of a professional philanthropist who will undertake to manage Maine morals when Neal Dow's dead.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

[illegible] Sold only in cans. [illegible]

### EDUCATIONAL

Business College

PORTLAND [illegible]

THE MOST PERFECTLY EQUIPPED SCHOOL

A LARGER ANNUAL ATTENDANCE,

COURSE OF STUDIES

[illegible]

RATES OF TUITION

[illegible]

STUDENTS ADMITTED ANY TIME

[illegible]

DAY AND EVENING SESSIONS

[illegible]

A. P. ARMSTRONG, Principal.

HOLY ANGELS' COLLEGE,
VANCOUVER, W. T.
BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

[illegible]

SEPTEMBER 1 1885.

Terms for Boarders

[illegible] Bedding and Washing (except [illegible] shirts [illegible]

N. B.—Extra charges for [illegible] German, Latin and Bookkeeping.

Terms payable monthly in advance. Doctor's fees [illegible]

PROVIDENCE ACADEMY,
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Conducted by the Sisters of Charity, Vancouver, Washington Territory.

[illegible] INSTITUTION IS PLEASANTLY LOCATED [illegible]

Terms

[illegible]

University of Oregon.

School will begin in the University of Oregon at Eugene City on Monday, September 14 1885.

For further particulars [illegible] apply to J. W. Johnson [illegible]

JOSHUA J. WALTON [illegible] of Regents

THE FROEBEL KINDERGARTEN AND CLASS [illegible] DUNLAP Principal.

Young ladies will accompany the children [illegible] south parts of the city to and from the kindergarten. [illegible]

THE INTERNATIONAL ACADEMY
OF PORTLAND, OR.

Corner of Ninth and Stark streets will open its 11th school year on Tuesday, Sept. 1, 1885. Both languages, German and English, are used as mediums of class instruction. For further information apply to PROF. R. SCHMIDT, cor Ninth and Stark sts. Sbadw

### WANTED—HELP.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENeral housework. None other need apply. [illegible]

WANTED—[illegible] WITH BAKER [illegible] cook and do housework. Address [illegible] ANDERSON [illegible] 18

WANTED—A COOK, FEMALE PREFERRED; must be first class and have references. Apply to Mrs YOUNG, 70 Oak st., cor Fourth [illegible]

WANTED—A GERMAN NURSE GIRL TO take care of one child. Address E F, care Oregonian. 10s

WANTED—STRONG BOY TO LEARN THE hardware business; one residing with parents preferred. Address stating references, residence and age, Wholesale, P. O. drawer S. [illegible]

WANTED—TO GIVE A GOOD HOME TO A girl [illegible] housework [illegible] references exchanged. Address [illegible] care Oregonian [illegible]

WANTED IN SEATTLE—A DRESSMAKER [illegible] to take charge of [illegible]. Address P. O. box [illegible] Seattle, W. T. [illegible]

WANTED—A RELIABLE YOUNG MAN WHO [illegible]. Call at room [illegible] First street. [illegible]

### WANTED—AGENTS.

A[illegible] OF AGENTS DESIRED—THE HISTORY [illegible]

[illegible]

WANTED—[illegible]

AGENTS WANTED FOR SAN FRANCISCO Metal [illegible] Company [illegible] steelware [illegible] 31 Mission st. San Francisco. 10s1

THE BOOMING BOOK FOR AGENTS—JOHN B. Gough's wonderful new book, Platform Echoes [illegible] portrayed by anecdotes, incident, personal experience, startling facts and disclosures, side splitting stories, humor in situations and wonderfully graphic and fascinating tales of the most touching pathos. Strike quick. The field will soon be taken up. A. L. BANCROFT & CO. San Francisco.

SALESMEN WANTED—TWO GOOD ENERgetic [illegible] agents wanted; good pay to the right men. Apply at 92 Morrison st. 2atf

### WANTED MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—ABOUT OCTOBER 1 BY A GOOD [illegible] Address H. W., care Oregonian. 9s

WANTED—GOOD SECONDHAND STEAM [illegible] Apply CORBETT, LARKIN & PATTERSON, E. & N. Railway office [illegible] British Columbia. 10s

WANTED—1000 BUSHELS PICKLING CUcumbers at the German Pickling Factory, [illegible] Morrison [illegible] between Fourth and Fifth; highest market price paid. 9s1

FOR ADOPTION—A BOY OF 8 YEARS WANTS a [illegible] in a good family in the city. Apply at 13 Washington street. [illegible]

### WANTED—EMPLOYMENT.

WANTED—BY SCANDINAVIAN GIRL A place to do housework. Call at No 61 North Eighth st. 10s2

WANTED—A SITUATION IN STORE BY A [illegible] object to learn business. References given. Address [illegible] care Oregonian. [illegible]

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED LADY teacher a position to take charge of a country school. References given are required. Address [illegible] care Oregonian. 1atf&w

### FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—10 ACRE LOTS NEAR CITY [illegible] living water. Inquire of E. A. WOOD [illegible]

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT IN KERNS Addition to East Portland [illegible] blocks from river. Price $450. Inquire of J. W. Ogilbee, N. E. cor of Washington and First sts. 2satf

FOR SALE—25 OR 14 ACRES GOOD LAND 4 miles [illegible] living water [illegible] per acre. Also [illegible] East Portland $450. Also [illegible] Clackamas county $120. J. N. ALLEN [illegible] First st. 5atf

FIVE FARMS FOR SALE OR LEASE—640 acres [illegible] Lakeview, Or [illegible] the Jesse Applegate Donation Land Claim [illegible] B. F. DOWELL [illegible] Fourteenth st., Portland, Or. [illegible]

240 ACRES, THREE-FOURTHS OF IT TIDE [illegible] miles from Ilwaco [illegible] for sale cheap. Address [illegible]

### FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS BLACK WALNUT [illegible] chairs. Apply at [illegible]

FOR SALE—A CALIGRAPH [illegible] NEW [illegible] FRANK WOOLSEY, cor First and [illegible] sts.

FOR SALE—DOCTOR'S PRACTICE GOOD WILL [illegible]

FOR SALE—THE SALOON WITH FIXTURES [illegible] Second and [illegible]

### SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR [illegible] HAS MOVED [illegible]

CHICKEN RANCH TO LEASE. ONE ACRE [illegible]

THREE FARMS TO EXCHANGE FOR CITY property. Inquire of E. A. WOOD, Odd Fellows' [illegible]

DR [illegible] JOSEPHI HAS REMOVED HIS office [illegible] Morrison and First sts. [illegible]

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of J. B. Congle [illegible] Front st. [illegible] J. B. CONGLE, President Mechanics' Fair.

NOTICE—CHARLEY CUMMINGS IS NO LONGER [illegible] WAH HING & CO. [illegible]

AMERICAN EXCHANGE WHARF [illegible] CHAS. CHAMBERS [illegible]

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS [illegible] J. F. BEAN, A. ZAHNER, [illegible] Directors.

EXECUTOR'S SALE [illegible] R. D. KELLETT [illegible]

### FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LEND ON IMPROVED [illegible]

MONEY TO LOAN ON ALL CLASSES OF SECURITY [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] ON CITY PROPERTY [illegible]

MONEY TO LOAN—SECURITIES PURCHASED [illegible] by L. GOLDSMITH [illegible] N. E. cor First and Washington sts.

MONEY TO LOAN—IN SUMS TO SUIT ON [illegible] furniture without removal; notes discounted; financial and general brokerage. [illegible] 158½ First st. [illegible]

### MACHINISTS.

TRENKMAN & WOLFF MACHINISTS, CORNER F and Third sts.—Housework, doors, railings, iron shutters, and machinery of all descriptions, planing and moulding tools to order.

### IRON & WOODWORKING MACHINERY

TATUM & BOWEN SAN FRANCISCO, AND 31 & 33 Front st. Portland, Or. Iron and Woodworking Machinery.

### SHOW CASE MANUFACTURERS.

DIXON, BORGESON & CO., 102 FRONT ST. Portland and 27 Market st., San Francisco.

### TO RENT ROOMS AND OFFICES.

FOR RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS with board [illegible]

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, GAS, BATH, etc., convenient to street cars. Inquire at 334 Morrison st. corner Park.

ELEGANT FURNISHED ROOMS WITH GAS [illegible] Call at [illegible] Oak [illegible]

PLEASANT AIRY ROOMS [illegible] BOARDERS [illegible]

DESIRABLE ROOMS FOR HOUSEKEEPING [illegible] Fifth [illegible]

UNFURNISHED ROOMS FOR RENT [illegible] Block, First and Yamhill [illegible]

FOR RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT [illegible] with modern improvements [illegible]

FOR RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED [illegible]

FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS IN A PRIVATE [illegible]

FOR RENT—A NEATLY FURNISHED ROOM [illegible] at No 171 [illegible]

FOR RENT—TWO FURNISHED BAY WINDOW [illegible] in private family. Call at 3[illegible]

FOR RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED [illegible]

NICELY FURNISHED BAY WINDOW PARLOR [illegible] references exchanged. N. W. cor Fifth and [illegible]

B[illegible] LODGING HOUSE—PERSONS IN [illegible] comfortable lodgings, call at 229½ [illegible] Main. Terms reasonable.

### TO RENT HOUSES AND STORES.

TO LET—[illegible] STORE S. W. COR FOURTH [illegible]

FOR RENT—NEAT COTTAGE OF 5 ROOMS, [illegible] Fourth and College. Inquire of Dr [illegible] cor First and Main sts.

FOR RENT—A COMPLETE COTTAGE WITH [illegible] $20 per month. P. W. GILLETTE, 27 Stark st.

FOR RENT—6-ROOM COTTAGE WITH BRICK [illegible] Inquire of WM. SWEENEY [illegible]

HOUSE TO RENT AND CARPETS FOR SALE—Nine rooms and bath; location good. Apply to H [illegible] care Oregonian.

FOR RENT—A LARGE 8 ROOM HOUSE WITH [illegible] large yard and well [illegible] P. W. GILLETTE, 27 Stark st.

FOR RENT—HOUSE NO 181 EIGHTH ST. [illegible] has seven rooms and modern [illegible] DAYTON [illegible]

TO RENT—ELEGANT TWO STORY DWELLING, centrally located, containing 8 rooms, bath room, [illegible] and all modern conveniences together with beautiful [illegible]. Apply immediately at No 27 [illegible] street. 2stf

COTTAGES FOR RENT—WEST PARK ST. BET. Morrison and Yamhill. Apply at 106 Front st. (28tf

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—THE [illegible] on Sixth st. bet. Morrison and Alder, suitable for hotel or manufacturing purposes. Apply to P. A. MARQUAM. Office on the premises.

COTTAGE TO RENT OF 5 ROOMS, BRICK CELlar, healthy location [illegible] block from Washington street car [illegible] near Twenty-first [illegible] 21atf

FOR RENT OR LEASE—A COMFORTABLE [illegible] rooms exclusive of bathroom, large kitchen etc., convenient to street cars. Apply [illegible] at 165 Pacific st.

### TO RENT—ROOMS, WITH BOARD.

BOARD AND ROOMS. PLEASANT LOCATION [illegible] accommodations at MRS. VINSON'S, No 63 Clay st. near Third. 30atm

VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS WITH BOARD [illegible] very reasonable by MRS. MARY E. McBRIDE [illegible] 26 Third st. 14atm

### COMMISSION MERCHANTS

SUTTON & BEEBE, SHIP CHANDLERY AND naval stores, 16 N. Front st., Portland, Or.

ALLEN & LEWIS, COMMISSION AND PRODUCE Merchants, Front and D Sts., Portland, Or.

H. E. BATTIN, GENERAL COMMISSION MERchant and produce dealer, 130 Front street.

C. [illegible] CESAR & CO., SHIPPING AND COMMISSION [illegible] 30 North Front street, Portland.

TAYLOR, YOUNG & CO., SHIP BROKERS AND Commission Merchants, agents for San Juan Archipelago Lime Co. 34 Front street, cor. Ash st.

MILLER & WEST—(J. C. MILLER, W. H. WEST) commission merchants in general and dairy produce [illegible] Front st. between Washington and Stark.

J. McCRAKEN & CO., IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE [illegible] and commission merchants, Nos 60, 62 and 64 North Front st., Portland, Or.

W. S. MASON, WHOLESALE GROCER AND commission merchant, Nos. 2 and 4 North Front st., Portland, Or.

GIBSON, [illegible] & CO., SHIPPING AND Commission Merchants, specialties wheat, flour, salmon, grain bags, etc., N. W. cor Front and Ash sts., Portland, Or.

HERMAN METZGER, PURCHASER OF hides, pelts, furs, wool and tallow and general commission [illegible] consignments solicited. No. 45 Third street, P. O. box 733, Portland, Oregon. [illegible]

MARK LEVY, COMMISSION MERCHANT, importer of and dealer in tropical and domestic green, dried and canned fruits, nuts, figs, dates and raisins. 122 Front st. Consignments of Oregon and California produce solicited.

### PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

DR. J. C. BRYAN—PRIVATE DISEASES OF [illegible] Office 1[illegible] First st. near Columbia, Portland, Or.

E. [illegible] JONES, CAN BE [illegible] Office 43 First [illegible]

MISS E. H. WHITNEY, M.D. OFFICE HOURS [illegible] Cor First and Yamhill [illegible]

A. [illegible] PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON [illegible] telephone No. [illegible]

T[illegible] ATTORNEY AT LAW [illegible] and Washington [illegible]

### MISCELLANEOUS

NEW ORLEANS COFFEE HOUSE AND RESTAURANT [illegible]

A. [illegible] & CO. CIGAR MANUFACTURers [illegible] First and Alder streets, Portland, Oregon. [illegible]

WM. GARDNER & CO., PRACTICAL PLUMBERS, gas and steam Fitters. Hot water heating a specialty. Corner Third and Alder sts. Portland.

### MILL AND FARM MACHINERY.

Z. T. WRIGHT, DEALER IN FARM & MILL Machinery, Belting, Oils, Brass Goods, Importer [illegible] Foot of Morrison st. Portland.

FRANK BROTHERS IMPLEMENT COMPANY, importers and dealers in farm and mill machinery, 68 and 70 Front st. Portland, Or.

CHAS. H. DODD & CO., SOLE AGENTS BUCKEYE Mower and Reaper, [illegible] Pitt's Thresher, Haines Header, Schuttler Wagon [illegible] Front, First and Vine sts.

KNAPP, BURRELL & CO., WHOLESALE FARM machinery and dealers in agricultural implements, farm and spring wagons, buggies, carriages, etc., portable and stationary engines, saw mills and grist mill machinery a specialty; rubber and leather belting.

### WHOLESALE GROCERS

ALLEN & LEWIS, WHOLESALE GROCERS, COR[illegible] Front and D sts., Portland, Or.

CORBITT & MACLEAY, WHOLESALE GROCERS and Commission Merchants, 64 and 66 Front st. Portland.

WADHAMS & ELLIOTT, WHOLESALE GROCERS, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, Nos. [illegible] Front street, Portland, Or.

J. O'CONNOR, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL grocer, dealer in ship stores, garden and grass seeds, foreign and domestic fruits, etc. N. E. cor Front and Alder [illegible] Portland, Or.

### BUSINESS CHANCES

WANTED—A [illegible] PARTNER WITH SOME CAPITAL [illegible]

H[illegible] FOR [illegible]

### [illegible] LUBRICATING COMPOUND CYLINDER & LUBRICATING OIL.

TATUM & BOWEN, SAN FRANCISCO AND 31 [illegible] Front st. Portland, Or., sole agents. These lubricants [illegible] San Francisco throughout California [illegible] and Australia &c. They are [illegible] and economy.

### BOAT ENGINES AND SMALL POWER.

TATUM & BOWEN, SAN FRANCISCO AND 31 [illegible] Portland, Or. [illegible] agents for Willard's [illegible] and small engines for general [illegible]

### LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

HERBERT BRADLEY & CO., SUCCESSORS TO Bradley & Dolans, 109 Front, bet. Washington and Stark sts. Leather and Findings. Shoe Store Supplies.

### MINING MACHINERY

PARKE & LACY, MILL, RAILWAY & MA[illegible] a specialty, 66 North Front st.

### CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, LAMPS.

H[illegible], CROWELL & CO., IMPORTERS, [illegible] Front st. Portland, Or.

### SADDLERY.

R. [illegible] SADDLERY, HARNESS, HARDware, 74 Front st. Portland, Or.

### SAILS, FLAGS AND TENTS.

V. L. SMITH, SAIL, FLAG AND TENT MAKER, 24 North Front st. Portland, Or.

### WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

SNELL, HEITSHU & WOODARD, ESTABLISHED 1851. Portland, Or.

The Oregonian,

PORTLAND, FRIDAY SEPT 11 1885.

## A DISTINCTION AND A DIFFERENCE

One very often hears the remark "I see no difference now between the two parties. My neighbor who is a democrat is just as worthy a citizen as my neighbor who is a republican. One party is as good as the other." Sometimes the remark is added that it was "a good thing to restore the democratic party to power just to show that it is as worthy and safe as the republican."

This would do if the democratic party had a worthy history, but it has not. A party is to be judged, not by its professions of to-day, but by its course, its tendency, its history. To assert that the democracy of to-day is just as trustworthy as the republicanism of to-day is to shut our eyes to the history of the last quarter of a century. Character is cumulative. The character of the democratic party is written in the record of the last quarter of a century. So is the character of the republican party. What has been is likely to be, with the party as with the individual. Neither democracy nor republicanism begins *de novo* in 1885. Each is largely a product of what has gone before. Neither can escape its record.

What some superior beings call "the superstition of parties" is likely, therefore, to continue as long as men have memories. And the observation that one has "a trustworthy democratic neighbor" has no significance. One had many such neighbors in 1861, but the democratic party, as a party, was the right arm of slavery and the rebellion. One had many such neighbors in 1864, but the democratic party, acting through its chosen representatives, was a coward, and gave aid and comfort to treason by proclaiming that the war was a failure. One had many such neighbors in 1868, but the democratic national convention committed the party to the declaration that the settlements of the war were revolutionary and void, and to virtual repudiation of the national debt. A party is responsible for and judged by the acts of its duly accredited agents. The fact that there have been "trustworthy democratic neighbors" through all these years does not alter nor amend the character of the democratic party.

A political party does not take on nor put off a character as a man does a coat. Its acts correspond with its nature, its make-up, with all the laws of its being. So there is a distinction between the two parties to-day. And it is a material distinction, based on the widest differences of constitution and character. They who think it necessary to argue otherwise ought to begin by burning their histories.

H. W. S.

## MISAPPLIED VIRTUE

New York prohibitionists are pursuing a characteristic course. Undoubtedly they are actuated by sincere motives, but their scheme is zeal without knowledge. They will have no taxation of liquors or the liquor business, believing that such method, whether the tax is low or high, "is utterly wrong and vicious in principle, and a crime against God and man."

Temperance is a virtue, and the promotion of temperance is one of the most laudable of objects. But the best purposes are rendered nugatory by misjudgment and indiscretion, and even turned to evil. "Virtue itself," says the matchless observer and universal thinker, "turns vice, when misapplied." So the very earnestness of these New York prohibitionists becomes, if not a direct prop and support, at least a guard and a defense, of the liquor traffic. They look at the subject only from the theoretical point of view. Upon this they have the argument. But it fails to the ground because the practical is wholly disregarded.

Of all our states New York is the one where there is least hope of making prohibition successful. In that state there is no possibility even of getting a prohibitory law, to say nothing of the practicability of enforcing it. A vast majority of the inhabitants of the state live in the great cities and towns, where prohibition can gain no footing whatever. The question then in New York is whether the liquor traffic is to be controlled and taxed, or whether it is to be open and free. In such circumstances the prohibitionist, who will not listen to taxation, is on the side of the liquor seller. Virtue misapplied turns to vice. The illustration is as perfect as clear.

The reason Russia is not a republic is because the country contains so few republicans. Republican government can never be successful unless a people are actuated by a spirit that will make and uphold it. So with prohibition of the liquor traffic. Prohibition is impossible where there are few prohibitionists, and where all or nearly all are prohibitionists, prohibition will sustain and enforce itself, without a prohibitory law.

## THE DEPRESSION OF BUSINESS

All reports about revival of business in the east spring from hopes, rather than from realities. An effort, apparently a concerted one, has been made by the press to encourage a "boom," and every hopeful incident is magnified to that end, but the predicted activity fails to appear. In one branch of trade after another, for months past, "a better feeling" has been reported. "Renewal of orders" has been announced in many lines of industry, but in a little while the lights have flashed out, and all has become dark as before. In the iron and wool industries improvement has repeatedly been reported, but there has been no fulfillment of it. Railroad earnings are among the surest indications of the state of industry and trade, but the Boston *Advertiser*, which makes a specialty of all news that bears on the industrial and commercial situation, says in its issue of September 4 that railroad earnings do not improve in the least, and the worst anticipations of two months ago are being fully realized.

It is evident that some great cause, not fully known or recognized, is producing a powerful effect on industry and business. Whatever it is, the fact must be admitted that it is so powerful in its agency and operation as to balk experience and defeat calculation. One school says it is the menace of silver, and they demand the repeal of the silver coinage [illegible] restoring confidence. Another [illegible] effort to exclude silver [illegible] make gold the sole currency of the world, and that the amount of gold is too small to cover the world's business. Whether either school is correct or not, it is certain that a depression of trade, of industry or values, without a parallel within the memory of men now in business life, exists, and that the prospect of speedy revival is by no means hopeful.

President Cleveland appears to be something of an eater. A chronicler says he took this breakfast on coming out of the Adirondack woods, to-wit: "It began with a muskmelon, a beefsteak and an omelet, with four hot rolls and two cups of coffee as an accompaniment, and then proceeded with broiled ham and spring chicken and more coffee. It continued with lamb chops, fried potatoes and hot rolls, and ended with ice water." This nearly equals Gargantua.

It is asserted that the profits of the New York *Herald* exceed $100,000 per month. The statement may not be exaggerated, though it is probable that the *Herald* is not now so profitable a property as it once was. The report that it was about to be sold to Bonanza Mackey the *Herald* positively denies. But the denial was hardly necessary. While a million a year is a profit that Mackey might want, it is also a profit that Bennett would not be likely to give up.

Another ex-convict made postmaster by the Cleveland administration has been discovered, this time at Bridgeport, Indiana. The crime for which he was imprisoned and to which he pleaded guilty, was grand larceny. A demand for his removal has been forwarded to Washington.

The Charleston *News* gives the real reason why the democratic conventions endorse the president. It says they "don't want to quarrel, in their famished condition, with the only pantry in view."

## RECOLLECTIONS OF GRANT.

Among the most intimate friends of General Grant was George W. Childs, of Philadelphia. In the Philadelphia *Press* Mr. Childs publishes a collection of highly interesting reminiscences of Grant, which illustrate traits in his character that only those who had the advantage of actual intimacy with him could know. They also throw light on a number of very important matters of history, chief of which was the formation of the electoral commission to settle the dispute about the presidency in 1876. From the statements of Mr. Childs it would appear that Grant was the substantial author of the electoral commission. He was staying with Mr. Childs during the canvass of the election between Tilden and Hayes. In Childs's office he first spoke of the necessity of devising some way to settle the dispute. Certain prominent republicans, to whom he suggested a commission, at once opposed it. He answered "This matter is very complicated, and the people will not be satisfied unless something is done that looks like justice. I have spoken of an electoral commission, but am told that the leaders of the party are opposed to it. I would sooner have Tilden than that the republicans should have a president who could be stigmatized as a fraud. If I were Mr. Hayes I would not have it unless it was settled in some way outside of the senate." President Grant's next step was to invite leading senators to dine with him, to get their opinions. He found, as he had been told before, that they were almost all opposed to anything like an electoral commission. Then at the request of the president Mr. Childs sent for a leading democrat of the house, (this democrat is not named, but is supposed to have been Mr. Randall) to whom the subject was opened. In answer to the question whether the democrats would favor an electoral commission, this representative said he was confident they would, and it was chiefly through him and the president that the matter was carried out. The president also sent for Mr. Conkling and by an earnest appeal enlisted him in it. The democrats supposed, of course, that the commission would declare Mr. Tilden elected. And so it would had not the withdrawal of Judge David Davis changed the complexion of the court in Hayes' favor. General Grant acted in the utmost good faith throughout, and it is probable that the country was indebted to him, solely, for an escape from a peril of the most momentous kind.

It is interesting also to have from Mr. Childs the positive statement that Gen. Grant neither sanctioned nor desired the third term scheme. The three principal movers in the matter, as is well-known, were Senators Conkling, Logan and Cameron, but Mr. Childs asserts in the most positive manner that neither of them had any assurance from Grant that he would take the nomination if it was tendered him, and that they proceeded without any authority from him whatever. Mr. Childs continues: "At first Grant intended to decline. In his conversation with me he said, 'It is very difficult to decline a thing that has never been offered,' and when he left the country for the West Indies, I said, 'General, you leave this in the hands of your friends.' He knew I was opposed to a third term and his political friends were in favor of it, not merely as friends, but because they thought he was the only man who could be elected. There was not a line in his existence where he has ever expressed any desire to have that nomination. Toward the last, when the canvass became very hot, I suppose his natural feeling was that he would like to win. That was natural. But he never laid any plans. He had never encouraged or abetted anything toward a third term movement."

Mr. Childs also corrects the common impression as to Grant's taciturnity. He was very free in conversation with his familiars, and when surrounded by those whom he knew well always did two thirds of the talking. "He would sit in my library," says Mr. Childs, "with four or five others talking freely, but let a person enter whom he did not know and he would say nothing more during that evening. That was one peculiarity of his. He wouldn't talk to people unless he understood them. At a dinner party with a certain set that he knew well, he would lead in the conversation, but any alien or novel element would seal his tongue."

## THEIR DEMAND FOR ADMISSION

Washington territory, as well as Dakota, ought to be admitted as a state without further delay. The exclusion of Dakota, with her population of 415,000 inhabitants, is a peculiar outrage. But Washington ought to be admitted too, since she has now about three times the population that Oregon had when admitted, and far more than most of the new states had, that have come in since the adoption of the constitution.

Yet through democratic injustice, Dakota and Washington are refused admission on the pretense that "no more sparsely settled states should be created until proof has been furnished that they will continue to increase in population instead of retrograding as has Nevada." That is a ridiculously impotent excuse as applied to fast-growing Dakota and Washington, but it is the best that can be invented by democratic politicians who are keeping them out solely because they would send republican senators to Washington, and, by their electoral votes, do something to offset the power of the solid South.

Kentucky, admitted into the Union in 1792, had only 73,000 inhabitants. Tennessee, in 1796, about 50,000; Ohio, in 1802, 45,000. Louisiana, admitted in 1812, 76,000. Indiana, in 1816, about 50,000. Mississippi, in 1817, 35,000. Illinois, in 1818, about 50,000. Alabama, in 1819, 120,000, and Missouri, in 1821, 66,000. Arkansas was admitted in 1836, having a population of about 80,000. Michigan in 1837, with 180,000. Florida, in 1845, 70,000. Iowa, in 1846, about 100,000. Texas, admitted in 1845, was not enumerated in the census of 1840, being then a possession of Mexico. Her population in 1850 was 212,000, and at the date of her admission, probably about 80,000. Minnesota, admitted in 1858, had about 140,000. Oregon, in 1859, about 46,000. Kansas, in 1861, 107,000. Nevada, in 1864, only 42,000, and Nebraska and Colorado, admitted in 1867 and 1876 respectively, had population of about 100,000 and 120,000 respectively.

Not one of these states had a larger population when admitted than Washington has now, and several of them not a third as large, while Dakota has three times as many inhabitants as the highest one of them had when thought worthy of admission. In resources and permanence of development Dakota and Washington rank with the greatest. The pretense of waiting to see whether they will continue to develop, rather than retrograde, is worthy of the party that is tied to the dead body of the Solid South.

Joaquin Miller contributes to the New York *Independent* a gushing article entitled, "With Bret Harte in Sherwood Forest." Joaquin says that every one at Newstead was longing to see Bret, including "half a dozen beautiful rosebud girls." Joaquin takes Bret to Robin Hood's cave. Subsequently they say "sweet nothings under the ancient and somber yews, trees which are used to such things and then hied them to Byron's tomb." This was too much for Joaquin. He says: "To stand with Bret Harte over the dust of Lord Byron is not permitted to many. It is a rare favor, too deeply appreciated to say much about." Finally the pilgrims go to the grave of Dickens at Westminster, where this occurred: "His eyes filled full, not a word was said. He held his hat a little lower in his right hand, his left hand sought mine in silence. We had never been friends before." This would be identified in Oregon as Joaquin's work, even though the incident had been given with a fictitious name in connection with Bret Harte's.

Hon. Beriah Wilkins, who represents the fifteenth district of Ohio, arrived in Washington a few days ago at 8 o'clock in the morning, and before he ate his dinner he had secured the removal of twenty-four republican postmasters in his district, and the appointment to their places of as many democrats. But what pleased Mr. Wilkins most of all, as he mentioned to the Cincinnati *Enquirer* correspondent, was the fact that the appointments were made simply because he desired them, and without any charges having been brought against the incumbents except that they are republicans. The only thing that Mr. Wilkins has to regret is the fact that he did not go to Washington sooner, as he says First Assistant Postmaster-General Stevenson is ready to appoint democratic postmasters "without hesitation or nonsense." This is another of many indications that the much-advertised plan of removing only for cause, and appointing only on merit has been discarded, and that the old custom of permitting a congressman to control the patronage of his district is in full operation again. The former plan lasted quite as long as anyone supposed it would, and no one will be surprised to hear that it has been laid away on the shelf to rest.

Since the death of W. F. Storey of the Chicago *Times* there has been a good deal of discord in the management of that paper, and now it is announced that a considerable part of the old force has "seceded," to publish a new morning paper, with the design of cutting the business of the *Times* from under it and ultimately absorbing it. The new newspaper is called the *Sun*. The announced plan of operation is to conduct the *Sun* as a rival of the *Times* till the Storey estate is settled, and then buy the *Times* and merge the two papers. But in all probability the plan will fail. No business has so much vitality as that of an old and established newspaper, and the *Times* is still conducted as vigorously as any newspaper of the country. A writer who has had much newspaper experience says: "It is the teaching of all metropolitan newspaper experience that it is much easier to revive and restore to a prosperous career even a very feeble and impoverished old journal, than to establish a new one. Why this is so, is in a degree puzzling even to newspaper men. But it is a fact which the history of American journalism uniformly confirms. Explain it how men may, the elements of time and age are as essential to permanent newspaper success as are enterprise and energy and wise management."

The New York *Times*, an able mugwump newspaper, has not trained long enough with the democrats to understand them. It says: "There is no disguising the fact that the position taken by the democratic party last year, mainly through the nomination which it made, did not have the sympathy of a considerable portion of the party." The Chicago *Evening Journal* correctly says that this is absurd. It is equivalent to saying that the democratic party does not possess the sympathy of democrats. Such a declaration is a contradiction of terms. The fact is obvious. The democratic platform last year was a mass of false pretenses, false promises and false appearances. Every democrat so understood it, regarding it as a mere subterfuge for the purpose of securing a victory at the polls. The mugwumps alone supposed it to be adopted in good faith, and they are laboring very hard to prevent themselves from being undeceived.

According to the "Statistical Yearbook for the German Empire," the population of Germany was, in 1872, 41,228,000 persons. In 1883 it had risen to 45,8[illegible],000. In eleven years, therefore, the increase of the population was 4,631,000, and yet during those eleven years there had been a very large emigration from Germany. The German statistical department has endeavored to ascertain the number of German residents abroad, and it computes this at a little over 2,500,000, of which nearly 2,000,000 are in the United States. In Switzerland there are as many as 95,262 Germans, in Austria 93,142, and in France 81,988. Of course the estimate of 2,000,000 Germans in the United States cannot include the descendants of Germans who were born here, but only those who are themselves natives of Germany.

A writer, reviewing the wool trade, says: "Wool now commands less than one-third the price it did twenty years ago. Had foreign competition remained what it was only ten or fifteen years ago, there would be nothing to complain about as far as the price of wool was concerned. The fact is that the price of wool has found its level all the world over. We must bring the wool markets and wool crops of all countries into full view before we can safely fix a rate at which we can produce and sell the same article. There will be good and bad times yet for wool growers, as there have been in the past, but we never again, without some great political conflagration lighting up one or more continents, expect to see any one corner of the world enjoying greater profits than another from the production of wool."

The "war" between Minneapolis and St. Paul still rages. The Minneapolis *Tribune* of Sunday last gets off this:

"St. Paul bids farewell to her guests with reluctance," remarked the St. Paul *Globe* editorially on the morning after the close of the waterways convention. Of course she does. She would give all of the countless wealth of the Sixth ward and all the valuable wheat land in her territory if she could only keep them and count them in her next census.

The undertaker who had charge of the Grant funeral has rendered his bill. The amount is $14,162.75. Undertakers at New York are reported surprised at the moderation of the charges. How much of the amount was charged for making out the bill is not stated. The bill is to be rendered to the United States and an act of congress will be required to pay it.

Wellington drew in pensions from England $2,[illegible]20,000, besides the $10,000 annuity which descends to his heirs. All this outside of the emoluments of the offices he held. We gave Gen. Grant the pay of a general from March 4 to July 23, amounting to a little less than $4,000. But everybody turned out at the funeral.

The great annual fair at St. Louis will open October 5. The premium list contains twenty-four departments, and the total of premiums offered is $73,000. Sixty-five acres have been added to the grounds and $400,000 expended on improvements. The races are expected to be an attraction of national proportions.

The Indianapolis *Journal* declares there was nothing in the defeat of Mr. Blaine that carried the lesson that the principles of the party were distasteful to a majority of the people of the country. The "lesson" of the defeat of 1884 should not be befogged. People should not lose their heads about it.

"Disinterested observers," remarks the Boston *Advertiser*, "who have watched the recent political tendencies in England, and who are familiar with the legislation of the last sixty years, can hardly doubt that the time is coming, and not far distant, when the union of church and state will be ended."

"What reason," asks the New York *Sun*, "is there for believing that the silver coinage law will be suspended when congress meets? No reason except the desire of those who entertain the belief, while those who take a dispassionate view of the facts will adopt a different belief altogether."

In the opinion of the New York *Tribune*, the fear of action by congress, the fear of changes which cannot be anticipated, and for which, therefore, neither manufacturers nor traders can make calculations, will inevitably disturb business until those fears have been completely removed.

Democratic comments on the admission of Dakota disclose the purpose of the party to claim that the recent territorial census is untrustworthy, and that the federal census of 1890 must be awaited to prove the territory's real population.

The *New Northwest* begins its fifteenth year this week. It has done a great deal of good hard work in the fourteen years of its existence, and has produced a strong impression on phases of thought throughout the Northwest.

The new census of Wisconsin gives that state a population of 1,500,000, in round numbers. In 1880 the population was 1,315,497.

## CHARLES S. VOORHEES.

### A Talk about the Vanities of his Stumping Tour through Washington Territory

An officer of the Northern Pacific railroad company in this city upon being asked what he thought of the savage attacks of Mr. Voorhees, the delegate from Washington territory, upon his company, remarked: "I am sorry for Charlie; his election has turned his head. He now talks as though the executive, legislative and judiciary branches of the government were centered in his person. Charlie used to be a good and agreeable fellow. We have had many a social glass together. He used to be modest, unassuming and betrayed no signs of the inordinate vanity which now characterizes all his utterances. It is a pity that he should have come back to Washington territory before having gone through a session of congress. Once in the house he will soon be dressed down and he may yet find his proper level. Mr. Voorhees is not without ability, but it seems that he has lost all faculty of using his natural sense. He is now engaged in a fight with windmills compared to which that of the faithful attendant of the errant knight was mere child's play. Poor Sancho [illegible] afraid his rest will be disturbed when he hears of the efforts of his modern follower.

Seriously speaking, Mr. Voorhees overestimates his importance and strength and he misunderstands the temper of my people. The people of Washington territory, even of Seattle, begin to see that their interests and those of the Northern Pacific railroad company are identical, and that the policy of that company has been grossly misrepresented by designing politicians. Mr. Voorhees' following has been reduced to a small band of mercenaries who are hanging on to him with the hope of getting opportunity to partake of some government pap and the few cranks who actually take stock in the young man's vagaries."

Our reporter asking what there was in Mr. Voorhees's statements that the company was after Mr. Adams' scalp and was generally making war upon Mr. Voorhees, received this reply: "The management of the company care about as much whether Mr. Adams is in office or out of office as it would care whether Tom Jones or Dick Smith was elected justice of the peace in the third precinct of Spokane county. As far as the interests of the company are concerned they cannot be affected one way or another by Mr. Adams' official action. In land matters his position is about on a par with that of a justice of the peace in our judiciary system. However, inasmuch as Mr. Voorhees overrates his own importance so grossly it is not to be wondered at that he should do the same as to his particular friends. Mr. Adams was not removed from his former office as United States receiver at Yakima, but he served out his term, and the Northern Pacific Railroad company has never taken any action either for or against Mr. Adams. Mr. Voorhees is reported as openly boasting at having secured the removal of Maj. Armstrong from office in order to make room for Mr. Adams. This is a great surprise to me as well as other old friends of Mr. Voorhees. We did not consider him capable of such meanness, for Maj. Armstrong was a friend of Mr. Voorhees and has to my certain knowledge done a great deal for him from the time he came to the territory until they became opposing candidates."

## PERSONAL AND GENERAL

Brooklyn *Eagle* (Dem.): As a fact democrats are of the opinion that Mr. Cleveland has exceeded any obligation he was under to civil service reform.

Those who fear lest the humor has gone out of the western frontier may be reassured. A newspaper just started in Kansas is named *The Thomas County Cat*.

Mrs. Victoria Claflin Woodhull now holds a high place in English society. Her husband, Mr. John Biddulph Martin, is the wealthy banker of 68 Lombard street.

At Mt. Mansfield, Vt., a monument to Gen. Grant has been started in the shape of a simple pile of stones. Each visitor is asked to add one rock to the pile.

Mr. Howells, Mr. James and Mr. Cable receive $2,000 each for their serial stories in the *Century*, and as much more for the right to publish their stories in book form.

Henceforth she should not be called the Princess Beatrice, but the Princess Henry of Battenberg. The queen herself in the *Court Circular* is authority for the change of style.

*Cincinnati Commercial Gazette*: Dr. Leonard is reported to suffer much at times from mental depression. There is probably not a sufficiency of ozone in the political air for him.

Matthew Arnold in his speech on giving away the prizes at Dulwich college declared that the reign of the English middle classes is almost over, and that that of the democracy has begun.

Senator Riddleberger leaves no doubt as to his position in the Virginia canvass by saying: "I can't see that the chances of the republicans are good, and that the state is honestly republican by any [illegible] majority."

Col. Adam Badeau possesses the original of Gen. Grant's dispatch to the government at Washington announcing the surrender of Lee at Appomattox. It was written by Gen. Grant on the leaf of an old memorandum book.

*Philadelphia Call*: We notice in some of the southern exchanges the statement that the success of the democratic ticket in Virginia is assured, no matter how many republican votes are cast. This statement has a suspicious sound.

The Boston *Record* prints again the story that Secretary Manning is to resign, not on account of any differences with the president, but because he finds it less pleasant to fill a cabinet position than to run the democratic politics of New York state.

A Baptist church in Dakota has devised a new scheme to raise money. A liberal member gave a large tract of land and the people helped plant it. Next season the church will have several thousand bushels of wheat if the weather is propitious.

Galveston *News*: It is necessary to get mad sometimes to be respected. Spain is [illegible] mad, and her government had better not suppress newspapers and clubs. The latter are apt to be right. A government directed against its own people is a miserable affair.

*Philadelphia Press*: Monopoly is a round, swelling, liquid word, and when it comes rolling out from under the quid in the mouth of a democratic orator it sounds almost as its great rival, the American [illegible]. Appearances indicate that it is to be worked for all that it is worth this year in Pennsylvania.

If, says the Mobile *Register*, "New York does not hurry up and subscribe money for the Grant monument people will begin to think that the throngs who went to see the dead general lying in state were actuated simply by curiosity, and that the crowds who witnessed the funeral procession were out principally to see a show."

It is recalled that Carlyle, speaking of the late Lord Houghton, once said: "Well, Dicky Milnes has his peculiarities, but he has a kind good heart. Many a starving man of letters owes him a debt. No one knows better than I do the many £5 notes he gave to keep a struggling man's head above water, and no one ever knew it from himself."

*Philadelphia Inquirer*: Gov. Hoadly's utterance on the wool tariff is a fair exposition of free trade principles. The Ohio democrats are convinced that a protective tariff is the sum of all villainies except in the matter of wool, which it suits them as likely required. Like all free traders they want free trade for everybody else, but protection for themselves.

The receipts of wheat at Minneapolis for the crop year of 1884, ending September 1, were 32,000,000 bushels, an increase of 3,000,000 over 1883. New York is the only city in the United States which receives more wheat than Minneapolis, Chicago having been outstripped last year. The combined wheat receipts of Minneapolis and St. Paul exceed those of New York and make them the greatest primary wheat markets in the United States.

Upward of 150,000 vessels and 700,000 men in Europe and America are engaged in the fishing industry, and the total annual product of fish is not far short of 1,400,000 tons. Few people realize the full meaning of these latter figures. A ton of fish is equal in weight to about twenty-eight sheep, and hence a year's fish supply for ten European countries, included in this estimate, and the United States and Canada might be represented by 42,000,000 sheep. Of this amount the United Kingdom, Canada, Russia, and the United States alone, aggregate 1,000,000 tons, equivalent to [illegible] sheep.

### FALSE CLAIMS OF ECONOMY

(Chicago [illegible])

The pretense that the cattlemen were ordered out of the Cheyenne reservation in the interest of reform and not because such a course had become a military necessity, which the president could not avoid, is about on a level with the claim that great savings have been effected in dealing with these Indians. About a month ago it was announced that as a result of the new enrollment of the Cheyennes and Arapahoes it had been found that they were drawing excessive rations from the government and under the new enrollment there would be a saving of $32,000 a year. The claim appears to be entirely unfounded. The enrollment shows that in place of 6030 there are only [illegible] on the reservation, but it appears that instead of cutting down the supplies the administration has actually increased them. The supplies to be furnished the 3600 Indians will cost the coming year $230,971.40, as against an annual outlay of $211,829.15 under the last administration, when the number of the savages on the reservation was supposed to be over 6000.

For several years the agent at the Cheyenne reservation has urged an enrollment, but the Indians were bitterly opposed to it, and it was not considered safe to make the attempt without the assistance of a strong military force. Still, without an enrollment the beef contract for these Indians was reduced about one-third for the last fiscal year under the Arthur administration. The presence of Gen. Sheridan and a large body of troops at Fort Reno a few weeks ago made it possible to effect a new enrollment as had been [illegible] for some time, and it was announced that the great reform would save the government over $32,000. It appears however that in regard to the reservation at least it will cost the democratic administration about as much to keep one Indian as it did its predecessor to keep two. [illegible] Possibly this may be "reform," but it is certainly not economy. The champions of the administration who improved the first opportunity to shout its praises on the score of economy, as illustrated in this instance, may now occupy themselves with a careful study of the estimates made by Secretary Lamar of the supplies needed for these Indians during the coming year.

The truth no doubt is that the supplies of the Cheyennes and Arapahoes have been increased for the same reason that the cattle companies were ordered out of the reservation. In neither case was the motive a desire for economy or reform, but the change was forced on the authorities solely by the fear of an Indian outbreak. It was feared that if the supplies were reduced in accordance with the new enrollment, there might be trouble and hence they were increased. The cattle barons were ordered out for the same reason. These syndicates are permitted to continue in other parts of the Indian territory and despoil the lands of the Cherokees and other peaceful Indians from whom no revolts are feared, and their exclusion from the Cheyenne reservation is simply a matter of military necessity. It is rather singular that the administration should be praised for reform measures which it was forced to inaugurate and which would not have been undertaken but for the demonstration of an unruly band of savages.

## PRESS PITH.

Fifty young ladies were made bachelors last week at Boston college. If this thing continues there will be a shortage in old maids.—[illegible] *Herald*.

Silk socks are cheaper than silk stockings. It seems hardly necessary to explain that they come lower because they do not come so high.—*Somerville Journal*.

The Atlanta *Constitution* propounds the editorial conundrum: "Does it pay to go in debt?" It certainly does. It is the getting out of debt that grinds.—*Chicago News*.

The best way of sobering up is to bathe the head and wrists in cold water and take a potion of bromide of potassium and aromatic spirits of ammonia. Only one better—don't get drunk.—*Buffalo Express*.

It took the Mississippi democrats four days to make their ticket. The Ohio democrats did up the job in four hours. This distinction represents the difference between a dead sure thing and a sure dead thing.—*Buffalo Express*.

A Pennsylvania man having heard that music would cure insanity played an accordeon to a lunatic recently. In the interest of humanity we are glad to state that his case was the exception that proved the rule.—*New York Graphic*.

A simple-hearted and truly devout country preacher who had tasted but few of the drinks of this world, took dinner with a lightened family where a glass of milk punch was quietly set down by each plate. In silence and happiness this new Vicar of Wakefield quaffed his goblet and then added: "Madam, you should daily thank God for such a good cow."—*Chicago Current*.

"Why, Caroline, aren't you ashamed of yourself?" exclaimed a mother entering the parlor and addressing her daughter. "Your poor father has only been dead three weeks, and here you are playing the piano!" "He's been dead longer than that, maw. He died on the 3d, so you see he's been dead four weeks." "That's a fact," said the mother. "Go ahead. I declare, my memory is failing me."—*Exchange*.

Some good stories are told of the late Dean Mansel. On one occasion his friend Chandler was pressed to sing something, and his persistent refusal was followed by the suggestion "If you can think of nothing else, sing us the hundredth psalm." "No, I should only murder it," was the reply. This produced a third entreaty, when Mansel promptly came to his friend's rescue, remarking: "Chandler's quite right. He naturally declines to murder all people that on earth do dwell."—*Quarterly Review*.

## BROTHER LEONARD'S DILEMMA

### He is Asked to Drop Either the Pulpit or Politics

CINCINNATI, Sept. 1.—Saturday last [illegible] fifty copies of a petition were quietly circulated among prominent members of the Methodist Episcopal church of this city and throughout the state. The name of the originator has been kept very quiet and is not obtainable. The petition is shown to only those who are members of the church, and although a copy could not be seen, an idea of its contents was secured. It is addressed to the Cincinnati Methodist Episcopal conference, which meets Thursday next, and requests a strict investigation by that body of the charges brought against the Rev. Dr. Leonard, and asks that that gentleman be requested to resign either the pulpit or the position in politics he has taken. So far every one who has seen the petition has signed, and though it was thought more than probable before its circulation that Dr. Leonard's case would be considered by the conference, since the issue of the petition it is looked on as certain that the investigation will be made. The time for the presentation has not been definitely fixed, but the documents will be handed in soon after the opening of the conference.

### Postoffice Converts not Welcomed with Open Arms.

Cleveland Plaindealer (Dem.)

The republican postmaster at Toledo is not being received with open arms into the ranks of the democracy at Toledo. They think that Capt. Dowling [illegible] the cheese and wants to be retained. Other conversions to the cause of democracy are anticipated from the postoffices in the state now that Dowling has broken the ice. The Toledo *Journal*, speaking of the captain's [illegible] remarks: "This looks very much as if the captain was preparing to espouse democracy in order to retain his position as postmaster." [illegible] in this controversy President Cleveland has the last word. There is no room in the democratic camp for such renegades as Captain Dowling. His sentimental gush reads well, but it is lacking in sincerity.

### Why Democrats Should be Happy

From the Utica Observer (Dem.)

Bayard is in New Jersey, Manning is still at Watch Hill, Endicott is up in New England, Whitney is on the Massachusetts coast, Vilas is in Wisconsin and Lamar is taking his vacation in an itinerant way. The president is in the woods, and Col. Lamont is at his home in Cortland, this state. But so long as First Assistant Postmaster-General Stevenson remains at Washington and superintends the gentle but firm decapitation of postmasters we should be happy.

### The Majority against Civil Service Reform

New York Sun

There has been no doubt from the first that to the great majority of democrats civil service reform by means of competitive examinations with permanent tenure is utterly distasteful. To their minds the competition for the offices took place last November, and their side, having won, should get the appointments. Out of regard for the administration they may not choose in their state conventions to condemn the Pendleton-Eaton bill, but their opinion of it is sufficiently disclosed by their silence.

### The Boot on the Other Foot.

Nashville American (Dem.)

As long as the "independents" were trying to disrupt the republican party, it was "business" to encourage them. Now that they are trying to disrupt the democratic party, it is the duty of the organization to hold them in check.

Angostura Bitters

Do not only distinguish themselves by their flavor and aromatic odor above all others used, but they are also a sure preventive for all diseases originating from the digestive organs. Beware of counterfeits. Ask your grocer or druggist for the genuine article, manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

## MARRIED.

In this city, the 10th inst., at the residence of Mr. Douglas, Twelfth and F streets, by Elder J. W. Webb, pastor of the Christian church, Mr. Charles Ben[illegible] and Miss Rosa Brown, both of Multnomah county.

At Kalama, W. T., the 9th inst., at the residence of C. E. Forsyth, by T. M. [illegible], A. E. [illegible], Northern Pacific Agent, to Miss C. L. Newman of [illegible] Wis.

## MEETING NOTICE.

Multnomah Rod and Gun Club.—The regular monthly meeting will be held at their rooms this evening at 8 o'clock for the purpose of nominating and electing officers for the ensuing year. A full attendance is specially requested.

R. G. MACDONALD, Secretary.

## FUNERAL NOTICE.

The funeral of Henry Cohn, who died at St. Vincent's hospital yesterday, will take place from A. P. DeLin's undertaking parlors, corner of Second and Morrison sts. at 1:30 o'clock to-day.

NEW TO-DAY.

PERSONAL—BILLY, MEET ME AT THE Schlitz Fountain this evening and get a nice lunch. [Sattf] JOE

TO ANYONE WANTING A BARGAIN THE following is offered. Finely situated hotel of [illegible] rooms situated on principal thoroughfare, furnished, with all the [illegible]; [illegible] also rooms en suite and single, bath rooms, gas in all the rooms [illegible]; we large storeroom renting for $40 per month [illegible]; the whole building, only [illegible] per month; will sell the lease entirely furnished, for $[illegible]. Imperative departure necessitating the owner to dispose of same. For further particulars apply to W. A. DALY & SON, First st., bet. Stark and Washington.

[illegible] Are the Best 49 First st.

GOOD CURE FOR MALARIA. TRY LOBE'S FINE CLARET ONLY 25 PER gallon [illegible] Second st., next to Dr. [illegible]

OAK WOOD $4 75 PER CORD. Foot of Morrison St.

SCHOOLBOOKS SCHOOLBOOKS! cheaper than ever before at C. W. Wentzinger's, 231 First st., bet. Salmon and Main. Lots to be given away.

F. W. BALTES & CO., PRINTERS, 110 Front st. (formerly [illegible] Ireland & Co.) Theatrical and Show Printing.

DIVIDEND NO. 120. THE HOME MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY will pay its regular monthly dividend of one dollar per share upon the capital stock on Sept. 10, 1885. Oregon stockholders will receive their dividends at the office of this company, southeast corner of Front and Stark streets, Portland, Or. [illegible] RUMSEY, Manager Oregon Branch.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, etc. For cash with order, we will supply the trade with goods in our line at eastern wholesale rates, giving all the discounts. HENRICHSEN & GREENBERG.

OREGON STATE FAIR. At Salem Sept. 21 to 26. J. T. GREGG, Sec'y.

PORTLAND MECHANICS' FAIR October 8 to 24. A. S. WHITING, Sup't.

The Cheapest Place in the City to Buy SCHOOL BOOKS IS AT AT EDWARD DEKUM & CO'S, 49 Washington St. bet. Second & Third. Our expenses being light, and having no rent to pay, are able to sell cheaper than any other house in the city. Rulers, Covers, Picture Cards, etc., free.

NEW TO-DAY.

REMOVAL—R. WANGHMAN, PIANO TUNER, has removed to 231 First st.

NEW PIANOS FOR RENT, AT KOHLER & CHASE'S, 71 Morrison st.

FOR RENT—A HOUSE AND FURNITURE FOR sale. 294 Second st. cor. Columbia.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED NAILER AT the Standard Box Factory, foot of Harrison st.

SEND YOUR MEASURE FOR ALL WOOL dresses and cloaks to H. B. LITT, The Leader.

FOR RENT—A COTTAGE; FURNITURE FOR sale. Inquire at [illegible] bet. Twelfth and Thirteenth.

WANTED—BY A GIRL SITUATION TO DO general housework. Call for two days, at No. [illegible] Sixth st.

MISS WESTWAY, HAIRDRESSER AND WIG maker. Shampooing and Hair Cutting. No. 171 Fourth st.

WANTED—SITUATION TO DO SECOND work or light housework. Address A. W., care Oregonian.

FOR RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS en suite or single with board. Call or address No. [illegible] Eleventh st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE by LABBE, WATKINS & CORNELL, [illegible] Washington st.

WANTED—ONE CORNER OR INSIDE LOT for cash; state price and location, and address D., care Oregonian.

WANTED—TO RENT A SMALL FURNISHED house for small family, centrally located. Inquire at [illegible]

S. M. BAER HAS A LARGE STOCK OF LADIES' boots and shoes which he is selling very cheap. No. 40 Third st.

FOR RENT—A LARGE HOUSE WITH EIGHT rooms and bath, also a Cottage of six rooms. Apply at 70 Washington street.

SUITS MADE AT PILGER'S IN THE LATEST style, guaranteed good fit, from $3 up. Cutting and fitting specialty. 15 Third st.

FOR RENT—ONE NICELY FURNISHED front room, either lady or gentleman, terms reasonable. Apply at No. 350 Sixth st.

WANTED—SITUATION BY A BARKEEPER; has 17 years experience and speaks English and French. Address J. J., care Oregonian.

JUST RECEIVED—THE LATEST NOVELTIES in Gents' Suitings and Pantaloons. J. POLIVKA & Co., Merchant Tailors, 28 Washington st.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, PLACE TO do general housework or second work, best references given. Apply at 206 N. Fifteenth st.

SEMLER'S HOMŒOPATHIC PHARMACY HAS been moved from council building to 125 Third st., get your medicines of him at a big reduction.

IF THIS MEETS THE NOTICE OF MR. D. VAN Horn, he is wanted at Independence, Or., where his son is very sick. GEO. A. VAN HORN.

CUCKOO—ELEGANT DINING ROOM AND Parlor Clocks just received direct from Europe. WM. FRIEDLANDER, 65 First st., bet. Oak and Pine.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS AND COTTAGE 339 Columbia st., one block from street cars; pleasant location. Apply Multnomah Block, room 46.

WANTED—FOR CASH 4 TO 15 ACRES near Albina, East Portland or Portland. Call on McELVAINE & WILLIAMS, 40 First st., cor. Ash.

FOR RENT—HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS FURnished complete, all connecting, gas, water, bath, etc., good location; desirable place for family. [illegible] First st.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR SNOW FLAKE FAMILY FLOUR, manufactured by the Crown Roller Mills. Jones, Laning & Co., Albany. Wadhams & Elliott, Agts.

FOR SALE—ORGANS AT A SACRIFICE. A lot of 10 organs, four stops, will be sold at a great sacrifice. Inquire at Cason's Drug Store, cor. Washington and First Park sts.

I HAVE NOW RETURNED FROM THE EAST with all of the latest and neatest designs of dressmaking ever brought to Portland. Mrs. G. H. BURKE, the leading dressmaker, 185 Third st.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT TO TRAVEL; must have at least $400; to the right party a permanent and paying business guaranteed. Call on McELVAINE & WILLIAMS, 40 First st., cor. Ash.

WANTED—TWO YOUNG LADIES TO TRAVEL with a dramatic company; proposals from good amateurs will be considered. Address with photo, stating age, qualifications and salary expected. Manager, care Oregonian.

FOR SALE—AT $40 EACH, ONE OR ALL, 3 good [illegible] saddle, drive or work horses. At the Grand Stable, cor. Second and [illegible]

NO PAIN no bad effects. Breathe vitalized air for painless extraction of teeth. Set of teeth $10 to $15. Filling at eastern prices. All work warranted. PREHN BROS., graduates Phila. Dental Col. Room 54 Union Block.

NOTICE—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the undersigned has the exclusive shooting privilege on the H. J. McIntire place (Sauvies Island) and all persons trespassing in any way will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law. DAVID MONASTES. Aug 21 1885.

$1000—PARTNER WANTED IN OLD established office business, paying handsomely; has a special department that assures a steady income which increases every month. One of the few businesses that is not affected by hard times. [illegible] Apply FRAME & CRESS, 133½ First st. [illegible]

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between the undersigned, under the firm name of Burke, McDonnell & Co., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. G. E. Burke retires from the firm, the business of which will hereafter be conducted by J. T. McDonnell and D. McAllen, who are authorized to collect all outstanding accounts and liabilities due to and pay all indebtedness due from the old firm of Burke, McDonnell & Co.

G. E. BURKE.
J. T. McDONNELL.
D. McALLEN.

New Route!

CORVALLIS, YAQUINA, SAN FRANCISCO

[illegible]

After Sept. 14th, 1885, Trains
Leave Corvallis Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, 11 A.M.
Leave Yaquina, Monday, Wednesday, Friday at 8 A.M.

This company is now prepared to transport all freight and passengers offering at the lowest rates ever made on this coast.

RATES:
Corvallis to San Francisco,
BY TRAIN AND THE
A1 SS. YAQUINA:
Cabin, $14 Steerage $7
Grain, $4.50 per ton.

(For sailing dates see separate advertisement.)
Accommodations unsurpassed.
Capacity of Steamship—cabin passengers, 80; steerage, [illegible]; freight, 1400 tons.
River steamers will hereafter connect with trains at Corvallis.
Other Ocean Steamers will be added as required.
For further information apply to
[illegible] HATCH, Pres't, Dock, Portland.
C. C. HOGUE, A. G. F. & P. Agt., Corvallis.

DR. MARY VANDERPOOL,
Physician and Surgeon.
OFFICES OF MRS. DR. MURRAY
Corner First and Morrison.
MRS. ELLIS Assistant (formerly with Dr. Murray).

TO DUCK HUNTERS.
The steamer "Gold Dust" will leave foot of Taylor st. SUNDAY, Sept. 13, at 1:30 A. M. sharp for Sauvie's Island.

NEW MARKET THEATER.
J. P. HOWE, Lessee and Manager.
One Week, commencing Monday, Sept. 14. Ladies and Children's Matinee Saturday at 2 o'c.
Monday and Tuesday, Sept. 14 and 15, and Saturday Matinee, Elliott Barnes' Great American Play,
Only a Farmer's Daughter!
200 Nights in New York City.
BLANCHE CURTISSE, the Handsomest of the Stage Beauties, and an excellent company.
Wednesday and Thursday, Sept. 16 and 17, [illegible], or Was He Right? Friday and Saturday, Sept. 18 and 19, A Wife's Stratagem.
Remember the Saturday Matinee. [illegible] Seats at Prentice's.

CASINO OPERA HOUSE.
Corner East Park and Washington Streets.
A. S. GROSS, Proprietor and Manager.
Farewell Appearance of Wallack Theater Co
For One Week and Saturday Matinee, commencing Monday, Sept. 14, with their late N. Y. success.
Monday and Tuesday—LA BELLE RUSSE.
Wednesday—VICTOR DURAND.
Thursday and Friday—DIPLOMACY.
Saturday Matinee—MOTHS. Saturday Evening MOTHS and Grand Special Farewell Event.
MISS OLLIE TORBETT, the famous Violinist of the Kellogg Concert Co., appears at each performance.
Box office at McKercher & Thompson's. General admission 50, choice middle aisles 75. No extra charge for reserved seats.

Established 1857.
J. C. CARSON,
Manufacturer of and Dealer in
Sash, Doors, Blinds, Window and Plate Glass and General Building Supplies.
Estimates and Price Lists on application. Country orders a specialty.
[Factory at Weidlers' Mill.]
Salesroom cor. Third and [illegible]

STONE'S CANDIES ARE THE BEST, always fresh, need not shake the box to find the contents. First and Ash.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION.

S. L. N. GILMAN. [illegible] STEVENS.
GILMAN & CO.,
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
No. 42 First St., bet. Pine and Ash.
AUCTION SALES of Real Estate, Furniture, General Merchandise, Horses, Cattle, Buggies, etc. Regular Sale days—Tuesdays & Fridays at 10 o'clock.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE
—OF—
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
We will sell at our salesroom, No. 42 First st.,
ON FRIDAY, SEPT. 11th, AT 10 A.M.
A full line of Household Furniture, comprising the
Furniture & Fittings of Residences.
GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 13th,
GRAND TROTTING RACE
Between the Fastest Horses in Oregon, [illegible] Kitty Lynch, and either Stallion or [illegible], best 3 in 5, for a purse.
Excursions from Oregon City and Vancouver.
JONES, WILHELM & CO.

$2000 Races!
SPEED PROGRAMME,
CITY VIEW PARK,
SEPTEMBER 10, 11, 12.
RUNNING RACES.
Thursday—3 Running Races. Purses $[illegible]
Friday—3 Running Races.
Saturday—3 Running Races.
Pools sold at Central Place [illegible] evening, beginning at 8 o'clock.
Steamer Salem leaves foot of Morrison street at 1 and 4 o'clock. Returning, leaves Park at 5 and 6 o'clock sharp. Fare for round trip including admission to park and grand stand, $1. Season Tickets $2. Ladies fare and admission free.

BASEBALL
AT
State Fair!
THE BOARD HAS OFFERED A
PREMIUM OF $250
For the best and second best Baseball Clubs—$150 to first and $100 to second. Entrance fee $10. Entries close by Sept. 18th. At least two clubs must enter. First game to begin at 10 A.M. first day of Fair and continue until all competing clubs are disposed of. Games best two in three. J. T. GREGG, Sec'y.

The Oregon State Fair
WILL BE HELD
At the State Fair Grounds, Salem,
FROM SEPT. 21 TO SEPT. 26, 1885.
It will be the Most Attractive ever held in Oregon, and the Great Event of the Season.
$10,000 IN CASH PREMIUMS OFFERED.
Running and Trotting Races.
AMUSEMENTS FOR EVERYBODY!
J. T. GREGG, Sec'y.

EXCURSIONS
WILL BE RUN
Over the Oregon Pacific Railroad
Each Saturday, commencing Sept. 19,
Until this advertisement is discontinued.
FARE for Round Trip between Corvallis and Yaquina $3; children between 5 and 12 years of age $1.50. Tickets good for 10 days, and 100 lbs. of camp outfit free with each ticket. Trains leave Corvallis at 10 A.M.
CHAS. C. HOGUE, Comptroller.
WALLIS NASH, Vice Pres't Oregon Pacific R. R.

SEVENTH
[illegible]
PORTLAND
[illegible]
Opens October 8th,
Closes October 24th.
THE FINEST DISPLAY OF
MANUFACTURES,
NATURAL PRODUCTS
AND ART
To be Seen in the Northwest.
Gold, Silver and Bronze Medals and Diplomas will be Awarded to Meritorious Exhibits when Entered for Competition.
Persons wishing to exhibit are earnestly requested to make application for space at once, as no charge is made for space.
Reduction in Rates has been secured from all transportation lines running into Portland, also for free return of exhibits which have not changed ownership.
For further information apply to
A. S. WHITING, Sept. 23 Stark st.

VOLUME XV.
New Serial Story
With its issue of To-Day, Sept. 10th,
THE
[illegible]
(A Handsome Eight-Page Weekly Journal, printed on fine cream-tint book paper)
ENTERS UPON ITS
FIFTEENTH YEAR
Of publication, and will commemorate the event by commencing a NEW SERIAL STORY, under the title,
"THE DE LAUNCY CURSE;
—OR—
The Law of Heredity,"
BY ABIGAIL SCOTT DUNIWAY.
This story will surpass in interest anything ever [illegible] to the public from the pen of this well known writer. It will also be the aim of the publishers to [illegible] improve the NEW NORTHWEST in every department during the coming year, and its readers may rest assured that it will continue to be the Leading Family and Woman Suffrage Paper of the Coast.
READ TO-DAY'S ISSUE.
TERMS
Per Year, in advance [illegible]
DUNIWAY PUBLISHING CO., Props.
5 Washington st., Portland, Oregon.

[illegible]
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
Fancy Furs & Robes,
No. 82 First st., Portland, Or.

SKATES! SKATES!
PRICES REDUCED on [illegible] Rink Skates. Send for [illegible] state about how many you [illegible]
WEISTER & CO., 17 New Montgomery [illegible]

KEYSTONE RESTAURANT, FIRST AND Salmon sts., makes oysters a specialty; try a plate; open day and night.

AND COMMISSION,
C. M. STEVENS.
MAN & CO.,
nd Commission Merchants,
T ST., BET. PINE AND ASH.
s of Real Estate, Furniture, General
, Cattle, Buggies, etc. Regular sal
Fridays at 10 o'clock A. M.

R AUCTION SALE
—OF—
OLD FURNITURE
our salesroom, No. 42 First st.,
SEPT. 11th, AT 10 A. M.,
ehold Furniture, comprising the
Fittings of Residence.
LMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

DAY, SEPT. 14th,
TROTTING RACE
Fastest Horses in Oregon.
h. and either Siphon or Attamont
3 in 5, for a purse.
Oregon City and Vancouver.
JONES, WILHELM & CO.

OO Races!
D PROGRAMME,
VIEW PARK,
EMBER 10, 11, 12.
UNNING RACES.
unning Races..... Purses $650
unning Races..... " 625
unning Races..... " 630
rystal Palace Saloon, beginning on
o'clock.
eaves foot of Morrison street at 1
Returning leaves Park at 5 and 6
are for round-trip, including admis-
rand stand, $1; Season Tickets $2.
admission free.

SEBALL
—AT—
te Fair!
ARD HAS OFFERED A
IUM OF $250
econd best Baseball Clubs—$200 to
. Entrance fee, $50, to be paid
least two clubs must enter. First
A. M. first day of Fair, and to con-
peting clubs are disposed of. Game
J. T. GREGG, Sec'y.

gon State Fair
WILL BE HELD
e Fair Grounds, Salem,
21 TO SEPT. 26, 1885,
Most Attractive ever held in
e Great Event of the Year.
CASH PREMIUMS
OFFERED.
and Trotting Races.
TS FOR EVERYBODY!
J. T. GREGG, Sec'y.

CURSIONS
WILL BE RUN
regon Pacific Railroad
day, commencing Sept. 19,
vertisement is discontinued.
d Trip between Corvallis and Ya-
n between 8 and 12 years of age, $2.
15 days, and 100 lbs of camp outfit
ket. Trains leave Corvallis at 10 A. M.
CHAS. C. HOGUE, Comptroller,
Vice Prest Oregon Pacific R. R.

SEVENTH
L EXHIBITI
RTLAND

s October 8th,
s October 24th.
FINEST DISPLAY OF
FACTURES,
RAL PRODUCTS
ND ART
een in the Northwest.
d Bronze Medals and Di-
l be Awarded to Merit-
Exhibits when En-
for Competition.
o exhibit are earnestly requested
n for space at once. No charge is
Rates has been secured from all
s running into Portland, also for
xhibits which have not changed
mation apply to
S. WHITING, Sup't, 23 Stark st.

LUME XV.
Serial Story
of To-Day, Sept. 10th,
THE

me Eight-Page Weekly
, printed on fine
-tint book paper)
TERS UPON ITS
ENTH YEAR
and will commemorate the
mmencing a NEW SERI-
RY, under the title,
LAUNCY CURSE;
—OR—
of Heredity,"
. SCOTT DUNIWAY.
pass in interest anything ever be-
public from the pen of this well
aim of the publishers to constantly
ORTHWEST in every department
year, and its readers may rest as-
ontinue to be the Leading Family
Paper of the North Pacific Coast.
O-DAY'S ISSUE.
TERMS:
........................$3 00
g the run of the new story... 1 50
by carriers ............ 25
PUBLISHING CO., Prop'rs,
ashington st., Portland, Oregon.

ERS AND DEALERS IN
urs & Robes,
st st., Portland, Or.

KATES! SKATES!
RICES REDUCED on Club and
Skates. Send for Catalogue and
about how many you may want.
, 17 New Montgomery st.,
San Francisco, Cal.

RESTAURANT, FIRST AND
sts., makes oysters a specialty;
; open day and night.

# The Oregonian.

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Or., as second-class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

BY MAIL—POSTAGE PREPAID—IN ADVANCE.

Daily, per month......................$1 00
Daily, with Sunday, per month.............1 20
Daily, per year..........................10 00
Daily, with Sunday, per year..............12 00
Sunday, per year...........................2 50
Sunday and Weekly, per year...............4 00
The Weekly, per year.......................2 50

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS:

Daily, per week, delivered, Sunday excepted.......25c
Daily, per week, delivered, Sunday included.......30c

## METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

PORTLAND, Sept. 10.—4:49 P. M.

| Place of Observation. | Hig't of Bar. | Ch'ge last 8 H'rs. | Ther. | Wind Direction. | R'n fall inch | State of Wthr. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Portland | 29.60 | 01 | 61 | SW | .00 | Clo'dy |
| Olympia | 29.85 | —03 | 59 | SW | .01 | Clear |
| Roseburg | 29.94 | —01 | 67 | NW | .00 | Fair |
| Red Bluff | 29.71 | —07 | 78 | NW | .00 | Clear |
| Sacramento | 29.77 | —10 | 71 | S | .00 | Clear |
| Mendicino | 29.94 | —04 | 59 | N | .00 | Clear |
| Fort Canby | 29.88 | —02 | 59 | SW | .00 | Fair |
| Spokane | 29.77 | —07 | 58 | W | .00 | Clo'dy |
| Dayton | 29.81 | —01 | 58 | SW | .00 | Clear |

Minimum thermometer, 57; maximum, 70.

## OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Passed Heron to arrive over the Northern Pacific to-day: T. A. Kane, A. Gurney and son, A. H. Stanton, C. Edwards, Lieut. H. C. La Point and wife, E. Herman and twelve immigrants.

Passed Huntington to arrive over the Short Line: Miss May Hailey, W. H. Creed, J. Lawrence, J. A. Lansing, George Goodspeed, F. T. Olmstead, Mrs. Caroline Nickelson, Mrs. Lew Munson, John Riley, J. P. Shirley, A. N. Hamilton, W. H. Sanrleff, D. R. Loudie, Mrs. Jane White and nine immigrants.

Passed Medford to arrive over the O. & C.: W. R. Townsend and wife.

## OUTGOING PASSENGERS.

The steamer Oregon sailing hence carries the following passengers:

Mrs J Carson
Mrs Marshall
Miss E Carson
H W Booth & wf
John B Davis
Master Wiggins
Mrs J W Watson
Mrs J Morrison
J E McLaughlin
C Von Tallifo
Newton Booth
H C Capitall
T J Baird
J W G Coffran
E Abramson
B Beach
Mrs F L Waldham
C P Devon
R S Jones & wf
L L Lyngham
W Scott
A Lamson
T J Conway
A Y Byrkett
P McClure
Mrs Serveeny
Miss Lulu Tilden
Miss A Carthy
W S Ball
Miss A Stephens
Mrs A Davis
Mrs McCully
Mrs Allie Carson
Wm Brazil & wf
B F Buffington & wf
T J Wiggins, wf, dr & son
Miss Wiggins
Mrs P J Cronin & 3 ch
H Sefton & wf
Mrs A Y Laughlin
J S Smith
H Junsan
C T Smith
E T Taylor & wf
J N Santher
J Starr
Miss Chapman
Z P King
E B Lybrecker
N H Vincent
A W McKenzie
C A Burns
P Manger
J H Myers
E D Goodrich
J T Price
Miss Grace Serveeny
Miss Annie Tilden
J Gewnitz
Miss Kittie Waltrip
Mrs A Boston
34 in the steerage.

## BRIEF MENTION.

Jailer Dougherty mourns the loss of his bulldog, which was run over by the cars.

Hereafter the evening collection from street letter-boxes will be made about one hour earlier than usual.

Marriage licenses have been issued to Charles Benedict and Rosa Brooks, and to Charles M. Olsen and Otille W. Schmale.

The Gold Dust leaves the foot of Taylor street Sunday morning at 1:30 for Sauvie's island with a party of hunters.

George Wright relief corps No. 2, W. R. C., will hereafter hold its meetings at 7:30 P. M., Friday evenings, at Armory hall.

Thomas J. Mountain, bailiff in the state circuit court, has been made happy by the advent of a daughter a few days ago.

The south Portland Band of Hope will meet this afternoon at 3:30, at the Baptist mission. By order of the president, A. A. Catlin.

The alarm from box 21 at 9 o'clock last night was occasioned by the explosion of a lamp in Mrs. Boise's lodging house, corner Fifth and Alder.

Jesse Evans returned yesterday from a day's hunt at Deer Island, bringing seventy-two wood ducks and mallards—the best bag of the season so far.

THE OREGONIAN received last night from H. E. Battin a Rogue river melon weighing forty-eight pounds. It was the largest and finest of the season.

The girls' baseball club of North Yamhill have accepted the challenge from the old men's club of McMinnville to play at the county fair next week. The game will be played on Thursday. This will be an attraction of the week.

Mr. Frank Alumbaugh has been lecturing with excellent results at Waitsburg, W. T., Elder Cheetham opening the Christian church for him and heartily co-operating with the other ministers and the speaker. After visiting other points in the territory Mr. Alumbaugh will return to Oregon, speaking at Corvallis, Amity and other towns. He talks of sending for his family and making Oregon his home, being delighted with the climate and the prospects for the dominance of temperance.

## IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES.

Wieberg & Hollabaugh, Fourth and Morrison, have bought a line of Samples consisting of 85 stylish fall and winter cloaks made by the famous Springer Bros., Boston. These fine cloaks will be sold at much lower prices than usual.

The various conveniences offered to travelers as well as all residents of the city by the U. C. & R. T. Co., should meet with hearty appreciation. They check baggage at residences for any destination, and have first-class carriages in readiness at all hours. Ladies making calls are furnished with footmen and most experienced drivers.

Thirty-five dollars will buy a handsome ash bedroom set with square bevel glass, combination washstand, at G. SHINDLER & Co., 166 First.

FREE.—A pocket mirror and pin cushion will be presented with five "Tansill's Punch" five-cent cigars at Plummer & Byerley's drug store, southwest corner First and Main streets, this week.

SEE the fans in the window of Ayer's bookstore, 98 First street, that are to be given to the children who purchase their school books there.

**Dr. F. B. Eaton, Oculist and Aurist,**
S. W. corner First and Morrison sts.

**Eastern Oysters.**
First of the season, at KEITH'S.

Eight dollars will buy an original *Household Treasure* at G. SHINDLER & CO.'S, sole agents.

Ash chamber suits from $20 upwards at I. F. Powers', 189, 191 First street between Yamhill and Taylor.

**Garrison's Sewing Machine Store,**
No. 167 Third street, Portland Or.

The cheapest place in the city to buy Sunday School Books is at Dekum & Co's, Washington st.

Twenty-five dollars will buy a neat ash bedroom set complete, at G. SHINDLER & Co.'s.

## CITY NOTICES.

Prentice's Music Store.

Go to Keith's for oysters.

Waukeegan Boat House, south side Stark st.

Eastern and Shoalwater Bay Oysters served in every style at Quaker Dairy.

For constipation, and pain under your breastbone, use Dr. Henley's Dandelion Tonic.

Powers' Specific a Sure Remedy for Asthma; price 50 cents. John A. Child & Co., agents.

Ladies, if you want a harmless cosmetic for beautifying the complexion, use Child's Snow Flake.

REMOVAL.—Ferguson & Davis' hair-cutting headquarters now at No. 60 First st. Every man an artist.

John A. Child & Co., druggists, corner Morrison and Second streets, give special attention to physician's prescriptions and family recipes.

LADIES OF EAST PORTLAND can have old hats made new—straw, felt and fur hats pressed in all the new fall styles—at the Straw Works (late of Portland) on Tenth street, between E and F, East Portland.

MASONIC HALL and Bray & Parsons' Orchestra can be engaged for balls and parties. Special terms to clubs. Bray & Parsons, at Kohler & Chase's, Morrison st.

## BUSINESS ITEMS.

**THE VIENNA COFFEE HOUSE,**
Washington st., leads all. Oysters in every style.

Smoke the Pappoose, the finest five-cent cigar in the market. John A. Child & Co., (druggists) agents, corner Morrison and Second sts.

**Nervous Debilitated Men.**

You are allowed "a free trial of thirty days" of the use of Dr. Dye's Celebrated Voltaic Belt with Electric Suspensory Appliances, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of Nervous Debility, Loss of Vitality and Manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also, for many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred. Illustrated pamphlet with information, terms, etc., mailed free by addressing Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

TO SUE FOR BACK SALARY.—The most interesting thing developed at the Cornelius investigation last night was the fact that Cramer, Selby and others, who were to all intents and purposes dismissed from the police force some six months since, consider themselves still members of the force, "ready for duty," but whose work other men are doing, and whose wages other men are drawing and spending. This is news indeed. And councilman Gerdes pricked up his ears when he heard the statement made. It is said that all the policemen dismissed for some time past intend to sue the city for their wages, and that Mr. Lappeus intends to collect back pay for two years or so. The common council had better begin to get the police muddle cleared up. Probably the best way would be to do away with the department altogether for a short time and try and get a fresh start. About a third of the $20,000 borrowed by the city a few days since, was gobbled up by the police at once, and with two captains suspended, with wages probably going on, and an indefinite number of back-pay grabbers coming to the front, the financial outlook is rather gloomy for the city.

CHINESE MASONS OPPOSED TO MURDER.—At a meeting of the Chinese Masonic society a few nights ago, they considered the question of the guilt or innocence of Mah Yim, the jail bird, accused of murdering Su Choy in the Masonic hall a short time ago. It was decided by the society that the murder was cold blooded and without provocation. They therefore concluded and decided not to appear in his favor, and so far as the Masonic society is concerned, the murderer will be left to his fate. As none but members were present in the hall at the time of the murder, it will be difficult for him to secure witnesses. The Masons have decided also that their hall shall not again become a scene of bloodshed. To this end it was voted at their last meeting no weapons shall be taken into the hall. As each member enters the hall, as an additional precaution, he will be searched. As a further precaution a reward has been offered to anyone who will give information leading to the arrest of any member bringing weapons into the hall. Notices of the action of the society and the reward offered have been printed in Chinese characters and may be seen posted all about Chinatown.

TO-MORROW'S PRIZE FIGHT.—Yesterday Campbell and Reiley did their last "hard work" in training. The only exercise to-day will be walking. Both men are in excellent condition, and the confidence expressed by Reiley's friends and backers is excelled only by the confidence of Campbell's crowd. Reiley came to town last night and will stay here to-day. Campbell drove in from the White house, but went back in the evening. Every one believes that the fight, whether it be long or short, will be desperate, and neither one will surrender until he is whipped. With the principals the fight is a personal matter, growing out of a quarrel, which they propose to settle, not in a rough and tumble scrimmage, but according to rules. Except the managers, no one knows where the fight will take place, beyond that it will be somewhere down the Columbia. It is understood that the boat carrying the pugilists and the crowd will leave at 3 o'clock to-morrow morning from some convenient dock. A large ring will be constructed outside of the prize ring, so that spectators may not get too near the combatants, and so that all may see.

CARGO OF WOOL BY RAPID TRANSIT.—Four hundred and eighty thousand pounds of wool are expected to arrive in the city to-day. They occupy twenty cars, and they come from Portland, Oregon, where they started at midnight of August 24. In their arrival to-day the Oregon Short Line, Union Pacific and Chicago & Northwestern lines score a decided triumph. Five years ago the same trip was considered fast when made in from eighteen to twenty days. A year ago the time had been reduced to ten days, but this consignment makes the run in six days, six hours and forty minutes from the start to Chicago. The train strikes the Philadelphia & Reading railroad at Williamsport, and comes over this road consigned to Justice, Bateman & Co.—*Philadelphia Times, September 3.*

WARNING AGAINST A RUNNER.—A correspondent who signs himself S. Mitchell, writes to THE OREGONIAN that while walking on First street yesterday he met George Stewart, the champion long distance runner of the Pacific coast, that he is here to make a race with our local runners, but they had better let him alone, as he is the best ten or twenty mile runner on the coast. That is all right. If Mr. Stewart will get up a long distance race with all the foot-racers here he will do a good thing, and the longer he makes the distance the better. If they keep on running till they run out of the country we will try and worry along without them.

TOOL CHESTS ROBBED.—Sometime during Wednesday night a shed where the carpenters employed on H. W. Wallace's new residence at the corner of Nineteenth and K streets store their tools was broken open and the tool chests robbed of many articles. The thief appears to have known the value of carpenter tools as he took those which were most expensive. The chests robbed belonged to men who were not at work. A carpenter is obliged to have a very extensive and expensive kit of tools, perhaps more so than any other mechanic, and a thief can pack away enough to make the loss quite a serious matter to a mechanic.

EARLIER EVENING MAIL COLLECTION.—To-night and every evening hereafter, letters will be collected from the street boxes about an hour earlier than usual. Boxes that have been emptied at 7:30 will be visited about 7, and those emptied at 9 will be visited about 8. By to-morrow morning all the tags will be changed and it will be well for those interested to note the new hour on the box which they generally "patronize." This change is made in the interests of the carriers, who have so much work to do in the day-time that they need the nights for rest.

PAID HIS TAXES.—Patterson, the laundryman out in the canyon, has paid his city tax for the past three years. That is, he had not paid any for three years till yesterday, when police clerk Christie levied on Patterson's horse and wagon, which was standing near the jail. Mr. Patterson did some lively rustling and considerable talking in explaining the constitution of the United States, the bill of rights, and the law generally, but finally paid down $31 25 and drove off.

COST OF STREET CLEANING.—The cost of the street cleaning and sprinkling for the city from January 1 up to September 4 has been $14,256. This is a very reasonable sum for the work done and about one-half what it would cost under the contract system. And the service has been very satisfactory, too. If all the city's money was as well expended there would be less grumbling among tax-payers and not so much need of the city borrowing money.

SPORTSMEN ORGANIZE.—Vancouver has a number of thorough sportsmen, some of whom attended the shooting tournament here and did good shooting. They have organized a club, of which the following is a list of the officers: President, Lieut. G. T. T. Patterson; first vice-president, Thomas W. Padden; second vice-president, Alexander J. Cook; secretary, E. A. Strout; treasurer, Capt. C. A. Woodruff.

TO SAN FRANCISCO VIA YAQUINA.—Commencing next week, trains on the Oregon Pacific will leave Corvallis every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 A. M., returning on opposite days. The company this morning announce they are ready to receive freight and passengers at Corvallis for San Francisco, per train and the new steamship Yaquina. The fare is, cabin, $14; steerage, $7; grain, $4 50 per ton.

STILL AT LARGE.—George Gardiner, who was knocked down by Justice Charles Steward with a pick handle at the Cascades some time since, is improving, but is not yet out of danger. The peddler is also recovering. Steward is known to be in the mountains near the Cascades, but although Sheriff Crosson and a posse searched for him for several days, they could find no trace of him.

ARM BROKEN.—Dr. Norris, of Oregon City, while passing along the street of that town a night or two since, tripped on a bad plank in the sidewalk and fell heavily forward, his left arm striking against the sharp iron on the corner of a building, breaking the bone just below the shoulder. Dr. Saylor went up and set the bone and the patient is doing well.

## DAIRY ASSOCIATION.

PORTLAND, Sept. 8.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

The executive committee of the Northwest Coast Dairy association have decided to hold their regular September quarterly meeting at Salem on Thursday, September 24, at the fair grounds. The particular hour and place of meeting will be given at a later date at the fair after we ascertain what time will least conflict with the general arrangements of the Oregon state fair. At the organization of this association the time and place of meetings was left to the discretion of the executive committee. We have no sectional interests to serve, but desire to bring every section of the state and adjoining territory within its influence, so that whatever of good may grow out of it may be enjoyed alike by every portion of the state and territory. The committee express the hope that all engaged or interested in dairying in every county in the state will come forward and meet with us. By order of the executive committee.

J. B. KNAPP, President.

## THE CORNELIUS INVESTIGATION.

### Evidence to Disprove the Charges Preferred by the Chief.

The Cornelius investigation was resumed last evening pursuant to adjournment. The attendance was much smaller than on the previous evening, and gradually dwindled down as the investigation proceeded. Councilmen Gerdes and Gallagher were present, but Fieldner and Hacheney got enough of the investigation the first night.

Messrs. Welty and Idleman, counsel for the prosecution, called deputy sheriff Witherell, jailor Dougherty and ex-Sheriff Buchtel to testify to the manner of searching prisoners. They each stated that they had known instances in which prisoners had been placed in jail with sums of money, knives, etc., on their persons which had escaped the notice of the person who searched them.

J. E. Cramer was called and sworn, and the reporter had started to write "ex-policeman" after the name, when the pencil dropped from his nerveless grasp and he turned deathly pale as he heard Cramer say, on oath, that he was a member of the police force. He stated that he was present when Chief Parrish rebuked Captain Cornelius in a rough manner because he had gone home too early. Cornelius explained that he was sick. Cramer did not remember what Parrish said, but he threatened to fix Cornelius, or words to that effect.

On cross examination Cramer said that he last reported for duty on April 1. He further explained that he was one of the parties they tried to remove. He had told the chief that he was ready for duty at any time but did not remember what the chief said. In trying to define his position he said: "After I was fired—suspended—or another man took my place, doing my work for me." When asked if he considered Cornelius competent for the office of captain, he declined to answer, but stated that his opinion was that Cornelius was as competent as Captain Hair or Chief Parrish.

J. R. E. Selby was called. He considered himself still on the police force although he had not reported for active duty since March 18th. He testified that he had seen discrimination against Capt. Cornelius on the part of several officers, and that Chief Parrish seemed to give him the cold shoulder. He thought Capt. Hair assumed more authority than he was entitled to.

Mr. Fry testified in regard to Capt. Cornelius leaving the office that he had called him out to speak to him. Fry said he was afraid to go into the police office, he had been so badly treated there. He said they talked but a short time and within sight of the jail.

Capt. Cornelius was then put on the stand. He went through the long list of charges made against him one after another. Some he disposed of by a very simple explanation, a few he utterly denied. He gave several instances in which the chief had talked to him in an ungentlemanly manner and degraded him before the officers. He also stated that he had never been taken into the confidence of the chief about what was going to be done. The statement that he had said that Chief Parrish would make a fortune in a year if he could select his force, Cornelius said was a lie. He had never said that councilman Holland took any money to be absent. He had spoken of hearing such a report, but said that he did not believe it. He admitted having made a mistake about $12 50 belonging to a prisoner, but he had had the matter righted himself. And so on and so on to the end of the long list. The whole affair from beginning to end was very tedious, tiresome and trifling, and all were glad when the end came. And when the counsel agreed to submit it without argument the committee and reporters felt like passing a vote of thanks to them. The committee will make their report at the next meeting of the council.

## ENTERTAINMENT.

The literary and musical entertainment given by the ladies of the Christian church, in the Masonic hall, Wednesday night, was certainly a success. The programme was full and varied, and delivered with much spirit. It consisted mostly of amateur talent, quite above the average. The singing of Mrs. L. Johnson, Miss Manciet, Mr. T. J. Jones, the dialogue "Happy Pair," by Mr. Vincent and Miss Brittain, and the piano, guitar, harmonica and triangle performance of Messrs. White, Warriner and B. F. and Dan Robbins deserve special mention. So does the tableau, "Parsee Worshippers," the costumes and striking attitude of the performers eliciting much praise. The little folks in songs, recitations and piano pieces, were admirable. A good proportion of the audience remained to patronize the ice cream and cake provided by the ladies. This church need not fear to announce other entertainments after so pronounced and deserved a success.

## THE McGIBENYS COMING BACK.

The famous McGibeny family are now in Iowa, where they are receiving 24-carat puffs all along the line. Their handbills contain the following cheerful announcements: "Now en route to their home in Portland, Oregon, after an absence of ten years, triumphant everywhere." "Four more appear on the stage, since their last visit here, making fourteen in all."

Following is the personnel of the party as constituted at present:

Mr. J. B. McGibeny.
Mrs. J. B. McGibeny.
Mr. Frank McGibeny.
Mrs. Frank McGibeny.
Miss Viola McGibeny.
Mr. Hugh McGibeny.
Mr. Victor McGibeny.
Mast. Fred McGibeny.
Miss Allie McGibeny.
Miss Florence McGibeny.
Mast. Dockie McGibeny.
Miss Gracie McGibeny.
Mast. Carlie McGibeny.
Mast. Jamie McGibeny.
Mast. Leo McGibeny.

## PERSONAL.

Miss Ada E. Coburn leaves this morning for Eugene City, where she will attend the State university.

Mr. P. J. Cronin and children left on the Oregon last night to visit relatives and friends in San Francisco.

Capt. W. S. Powell, one of the leading men of Dayton, Yamhill county, has removed to this city with his family.

County Clerk I. N. Sanders, by the advice of his physician and for the benefit of his health, will leave this morning for a month's visit to his old home in Iowa and among relatives in Illinois.

## MULTNOMAH'S POPULATION.

Assessor Harrold has just completed the statistics of Multnomah county, which table shows the total number of legal voters, male and female population and Chinese population. The reporter has been allowed to copy the same through the courtesy of Mr. Harrold:

| | |
|---|---|
| Males over 21 and upwards | 12,009 |
| Males under 21 and over 10 | 4,834 |
| Males under 10 | 4,805 |
| Females over 18 and upwards | 4,578 |
| Females under 18 and over 10 | 2,514 |
| Females under 10 years | 5,613 |
| Chinese | 4,240 |
| Total population of county | 38,602 |

(Legal voters in the county, 10,254.)

## AN ELEGANT RANGE.

Messrs. Brigham & Weeks, the popular stove dealers, have just received one of the most elegant pieces of kitchen furniture ever brought to this city in the shape of a range. It is called "The Brighton," manufactured by Perry & Co., Albany, N. Y., the largest stove foundry in the world, and is to be placed this week in the new residence of R. B. Knapp. It has all the modern improvements, and the oven and high closet doors, as well as all other trimmings, are handsomely finished and nickeled. At first glance it would remind one of a crack fire engine out on a Fourth of July parade. The entire furniture to be used in connection with this range is the celebrated agateware. Brigham & Weeks are now preparing a handsome lot of these elegant goods of which there are sixteen varieties, of five sizes each, for exhibition in the Mechanics' fair, which opens next month.

## WILL POSITIVELY GO EAST.

A select party of ladies and gentlemen organized under the auspices of W. C. Powers and J. M. Gilman will leave Portland on Tuesday, September 15, in a special car over the Oregon Short Line, for a pleasure trip to Chicago, Boston, New York and other eastern cities, and return in thirty, sixty or ninety days. There is yet some room left in the car, and parties desiring to avail themselves of the pleasures of this opportunity should communicate with us without further delay.

J. M. GILMAN,
W. C. POWERS, Portland.

## THE EXCURSION EAST.

### Very Important to the Traveling Public.

Parties intending to go East with the so-called excursion party of Powers and Gilman will serve their interests in every way by calling at the Northern Pacific Short Line office, No. 2 Washington street, before negotiating in any manner with those outside parties, as you can get lower rates and better accommodations. Be not deceived by representations of people who are in no way connected with any railroad company. Their object is solely to realize money. Call at the general agent's office, and secure the advantages for yourself that will accrue to those outside or middle men. Do not fail to call and be convinced that you are being imposed upon.

Pools will be sold on the Campbell-Riley fight at Joe Taylor's saloon on Friday evening next, beginning at 7 o'clock and continuing till the boat starts.

## FALL RUNNING RACES.

### Tom Daily Wins the Three-Quarters Dash for Two-Year-Olds—A Muddle in the Half Mile Dash.

Threatening weather interfered with the attendance at the opening day of the fall meeting at City View park, and only a small crowd was present. The track was heavy, and in one or two places muddy. The first event was a three-quarters dash for two-year-olds, with the following entries: N. Carnahan's chestnut gelding Tom Daily, by Patsy Duffy out of Sunshine; J. Young's brown filly Lou D., by Patsy Duffy out of Rosa Mansfield; and Thos. H. Tongue's bay colt Dudley Howard, by Glen Dudley out of Lena Howard by Enquirer. Pools sold: Daily $10, Lou D. $5, Howard $3. Tongue told his friends that Howard was not likely to win the race, as he had suffered a strain above the stifle joint, about three weeks ago and had not time to recover. The judges were B. B. Acker, R. E. Bybee and W. Ayres. S. Bennett served as starter.

Three prettier two-year-olds have seldom been seen on any track. Lou D. won the pole, Howard second and Daily outside. They came up to the starting post in a canter and were sent off at the first attempt to an absolutely perfect start. The colt and the filly ran locked to the half, Daily trailing a length behind. In the next quarter Howard shot ahead but pressed close by Lou, Daily three to four lengths behind under a strong pull. Entering the stretch, Daily's rider shook him out in fine style and closed the gap, overtaking the Washington county colt at the gate and winning by half a length in 1:24¾; Lou. D a bad third. Howard slipped twice, owing to mud, else the race might have ended differently.

SUMMARY.

Three-quarter dash for 2-year olds; purse, $200; divided $160, $40.
N. Carnahan names ch. g. Tom Daily, by Patsy Duffy, out of Sunshine; Billy Leigh, 107........1.
T. H. Tongue names b. c. Dudley Howard, by Glen Dudley, out of Lena Howard by Engineer; Theo. Hickey, 110........2.
J. Young names br. f. Lou. D., by Patsy Duffy, out of Rosa Mansfield; Bob. Thevinin, 107........3.
Time: quarter, 25¾; half, 54; three-quarters, 1:24¾.

"A DEAD HEAT."

The next event was a half mile dash. Entries were S. J. Jones's Blue Mountain Belle, W. H. Babb's Bogus and C. Stewart's Lady May. Pools sold: Belle $10, Bogus $5, Lady May $3. Belle was ridden by McCaff, Bogus by Leigh, and Lady May by a darkey named Earl. After tedious jockeying the horses got off to a fair start, and ran bunched to the three-quarters. At the turn Belle took the lead and passed under the wire first, Bogus a good second, Lady May third; time, 53. The rider of Bogus claimed that he was fouled, and after the statements of all three jockeys had been received, and the track examined, the judges decided the race a dead heat, and stated that it would be run over next Sunday. This seemed to satisfy the crowd, but many wanted the race run over right then and there. It was now nearly 6 o'clock, and the horses meantime had gone to their stables.

The foul occurred thuswise. Bogus had the outside and wanted to keep it, as the track was hard and dry. Each of the others also wanted the outside. McCaff gave Belle the spurs at the turn and tried to pass Bogus but could not quite make it. Lady May's rider, who had the inside pursued the same tactics and tried to get the track from both but failed. This left Belle in a pocket. She fouled Bogus and Lady May fouled both. The duty of the judges, as they themselves acknowledged afterward, was to give the race to Bogus, and distance the other two. In justice to the judges, it ought to be stated that neither one of them had pools on Belle or Lady May.

If they had punished the riders who rode foul it would have had a salutary effect on further races. An effort will be made to run the races over to-day, in which case the three-eighths dash will not come off. Patrol judges should be provided to-day by all means.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

Three-eighths dash, free for all, purse $200; divided, $150, $50. Entries—C. Stewart's Lady May, W. H. Babb's Bogus, S. J. Jones's Blue Mountain Belle, George Smith's Yamhill Dick. [If the postponed half-mile dash is run, the three-eighths will not be.]

Seven-eighths dash, free for all, purse $200; divided, $150, $50. Entries—J. Young's Dr. Lindsey, Jr., by old Dr. Lindsey; Nobaker & Tolman's Jim Lick, by imported Haddington, out of a Norfolk mare; Charles Venable's Geo. Winters, by Joe Hooker, out of Abbie W.; G. Boss's Hastings, by Hastings; Fenner & Leigh's Baby Blake, by Marmaduke.

One-half mile and repeat, free for all, purse $175; divided, $135 and $40. Entries—L. P. W. Quimby's Chuck Quinn, by Ophir; Albert Gribble's Headlight, W. H. Babb's Bogus and J. L. Van Winkle's Red Jacket.

At the Crystal Palace, pools last night sold as follows on the seven-eighths dash: Baby Blake $15, Winter $7 50, Lick $5, Lindsey $3 50, Hastings $2 50. On the one-half mile and repeat: Bogus $5, Red Jacket $2 50, Headlight $1 50, Chuck Quinn $1.

J. W. Varney will open a public dancing class at his assembly rooms, corner of Second and Yamhill streets, Saturday, September 12, 1885, for juveniles and ladies. Commence at 2 P. M.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria;
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria;
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria;
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

**HENRICHSEN & GREENBERG,**
149 First St., Portland, Or.

IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS, WHOLESALE and retail dealers in Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Clocks, Spectacles, etc. Watch repairing, and Jewelry of all kinds manufactured to order. Country promptly attended to. Goods expressed on application. Sole agency for Rockford Watches.

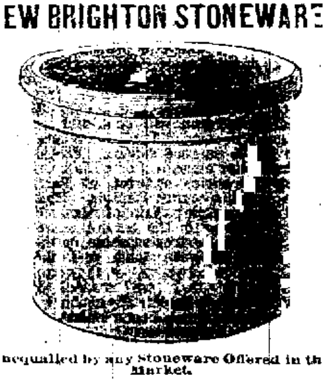
VOICE
PIANO
ORGAN
HARMONY

Private or Class Instruction
—BY—
**B. FRANK WALTERS,**
VOICE BUILDER, Etc.
New Labbe Building, Second and Washington. Take Elevator to Third Floor.

Portland Hair Emporium, 108 Fourth st., near Morrison. All kinds of Human Hair Goods and Toilet Articles. Agents for Domestic Patterns. Send stamp for catalogue.

"The Best Always the Cheapest"

**NEW BRIGHTON STONEWARE.**



Unequalled by any Stoneware Offered in this Market.

Is absolutely brine and acid-proof; more compact and less liable to break or crack than any other ware, battery jars of the "Brush Electric Light Co." being made by the Brighton Pottery Works, out of the same clay as used in the manufacture of the NEW BRIGHTON POTTERY for sale by us, is sufficient ground to base our assertion on. Use

NEW BRIGHTON POTTERY

once and you will have no other. For sale by all dealers.

**M. SELLER & CO.,**
Sole Agts: 13 & 15 N. Front st, Portland, Or

**The Bishop Scott Grammar School.**

A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS. The eighth year under its present management begins Sept. 1. Boys of any age or degree of advancement admitted. Boys fitted for college or business. Three Yale graduates among the teachers. Special instruction in penmanship, drawing, music and modern languages. Discipline strict. No bad boys admitted. For catalogue and circular or any information address J. W. HILL, M. D., Head Master, P. O. Drawer 17, Portland, Or.

**ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,**
WALLA WALLA, W. T.

CHRISTMAS TERM OF THIS INSTITUTION WILL open Sept. 10th. All branches pertaining to the education of girls thoroughly taught. A pleasant home for boarding pupils in the family of the principal. Terms very moderate. Address Rev. H. D. LATHROP, D.D., Principal, Walla Walla, W. T.

**DR. NEWCASTLE,** DENTIST—EASTern prices. 167 1st st

**Dr. E. C. Brown,** Diseases of Eye & Ear, 169 First St.

[illegible]

# ARTHUR KOHN,

—THE—

# Clothier and Hatter

NEW STORE

## Corner Second and Morrison Sts.

I wish to inform the public that I have returned from NEW YORK, where I have been for the last THREE MONTHS, selecting my stock of

## CLOTHING,

## Furnishing Goods, Hats, Etc.

And I will open my New and Handsome Store TO-MORROW, Saturday Night. All I have to say is, that I will stand second to no house on the Pacific coast in furnishing the public with Stylish and First-class Fitting Clothes, and my great aim will be to give full value for little money. I am not situated on First st., but I have a much finer store than any on that thoroughfare, and with very low rent and light expenses, I will be enabled to give greater inducements than ever to both my old and new customers.

## TO THE LADIES

I will say that I have brought a line of BOYS' and CHILDREN'S SUITS and OVERCOATS that for Style, Elegance of make and Cheapness in Price surpasses anything of the kind ever placed before this public.

All I ask is an examination of my stock. A cordial invitation is extended to all to visit my new establishment.

# ARTHUR KOHN,

## The Clothier and Hatter,

COR. SECOND AND MORRISON STS.

## A. B. STEINBACH'S

## Grand Opening

—OF—

## Fall & Winter

## CLOTHING

## Furnishing Goods,

## HATS, ETC.,

## MONDAY, SEPT. 7, 1885,

While maintaining for the coming season the high reputation of my Men's, Boys' and Children's Suits, I have devoted considerable attension in selecting same, and for perfection of fit and correctness of style they are unsurpassed. In the last seven days I have received and unpacked

## 67 Cases of New Fall and Winter Goods!

Consisting of Men's Boys' and Children's Suits and Overcoats Hats, etc. Every department has been replenished with its wants, and I claim to-day to have the largest and best selected stock of Clothing in the city. My

## Children's Department

Is replete with many strikingly beautiful novelties in Suits and Overcoats, all of which, together with the extreme care I have exercised in the selection of my fabrics, the unusually large variety of my styles, and very low prices at which I am offering my goods, makes it the interest of all buyers to examine my line before purchasing. My

## HAT Department

For the year 1885 is full and complete in all the NEW STYLES.

COUNTRY ORDERS solicited and promptly executed. Samples sent free of charge to any part of the State and Washington Territory.

I invite the public in general to call and inspect my new stock of goods.

## A. B. STEINBACH,

## Clothier and Hatter

Corner First and Morrison,

THE OLD POPULAR CORNER.

"I Should Smile, Ha!"

HOW TO BUY!
WHAT TO BUY!
WHERE TO BUY!

Buy Wisely and You Will Lay Up Money By and By!

When You Buy be Sure to Try a Place where Profits are Not High!

Money Saved is Money Earned, and Buying Wisely is Easily Learned!

It Is Very Plain that Nothing is Lost by Buying Clothing at Ten per cent. Above First Cost!

You will Always Find this Actual Treat at Our Stores!

We make no loud promises or pretentious boasts, and have no desire to emulate those clothiers who promise to sell Clothing cheaper than it can be manufactured for; but we do claim that we can, with our facilities, give you a better article for value received than any other house in the city. If you have not already done so, try us, and you'll be happy.

LOOK AT THESE FIGURES:

| | |
|---|---|
| Boys' Knee Pants | $ 85 |
| " Suits | 2 00 |
| " School Suits | 8 50 |
| " All-Wool Suits | 4 50 |
| Men's Suits at | $4, $5, 6 00 |
| Men's Wool Suits | $9, 10 00 |

## J. SELLING & Co.

Corner First and Yamhill, Portland.

## WILLIAM BECK & SON,

GUNS, FISHING TACKLE,

ROLLER SKATES, CROQUET,
SPORTING GOODS,
165 and 167 Second Street.

## B. HARTMAN & CO.

55 AND 57 WASHINGTON ST.,
Corner Third.

## TAKE NOTICE

AND BUY

## German Knitting Yarn.

25c per Hank. $1 per lb.

## BELDING BROS'

## Knitting Silk

30 cts. per ball,
$2 40 per box.

COUNTRY ORDERS A SPECIALTY.

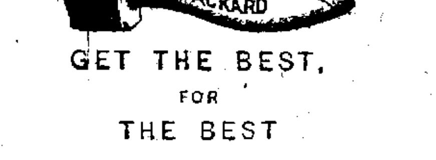
DEALERS,

Take notice of above prices and send for wholesale price list.

EVERYTHING ELSE IN PROPORTION.

## B. HARTMAN & CO.,

P. O. BOX 360.



BURT & PACKARD
J. W. BURT & CO. PACKARD

GET THE BEST,
FOR
THE BEST
IS THE CHEAPEST
IN THE END.

FOR STYLE, FIT, AND WEAR,
THIS WELL-KNOWN
MAKE OF MEN'S SHOES
IS
UNEXCELLED.

LEWIS BROTHERS,
(Successors to M. E. Lewis)
Sole Agents for Portland, Or., for this well know make.
249 First St., bet. Main and Madison.

THE A. P. HOTALING CO.
Wholesale Liquor Dealers,
1, 3, 5 and 7, N. First street.
SOLE AGENTS
J. H. CUTTER WHISKY,
WHITE ROCK WATER,
POMMERY SEC CHAMPAGNE,
PIPER HEIDSICK
VAL BLATZ WEINER BEER.

### A TOI

From the Times-Democrat.

I

Yes! Tired! Of the thirst the ceaseless waiting,
The sighs for that which morrows never bring
The days, bare nests, to which no birds come mating,
Or orange buds on which there breaks no spring.

II

If one could only put aside this thinking
And still this gnawing hunger at the heart
Appeasing it by some nepenthe drinking
One could perhaps the better bear his part

III

And yet methinks if on some quiet even
Your little hand should slowly steal to mine
There would come for me a brighter glow in heaven
And my parching lips would ask no other wine.

### SIC VITA

Observe the little one-day fly
That spreads its summer wings
So transient is the life of earth
So worthless human things

What yesterday was the second man
To-day is man in turn
To-morrow will a mummy be
Or ashes in an urn

Pass through this little space of time
The gifts I've kindly lent
And living naturally end
Thy journey in content

Just as an olive when it falls
Dead ripe with sun and dew
Thanking the power that brought it forth
And the tree whereon it grew
—[illegible]

## SUSAN SMART.

A STORY BY MARY GAY HUMPHREYS, AUTHOR OF "MRS ADRIAN BOWER" IN HARPER'S WEEKLY, ETC., ETC.

Written for the Oregonian

Susan Smart sat down [illegible] and glanced about her tidy apartment with an air of satisfaction.

"But dear me!" she mentally sighed, "it's all very nice, but a woman that's been workin buttonholes all day wants a change. There's no denyin it. I would like to go out nights. But I always feel so timid like, except when I'm goin to prayer meetin. Then I'm bold as a lion. I suppose it's conscience that's backin me an I ain't afraid."

While Susan was thus meditating over her moral interior there was a knock at the door. She opened it and saw a large good-looking smiling middle aged gentleman.

"Miss Susan Smart, buttonhole maker? I saw it at the door," he promptly began.

"Yes, sir, that's me."

"Miss Susan Smart, I was directed here to see a room. The janitor said you would escort me."

"Yes, sir; walk in, please, sir, while I find a match. You will find it a nice room, sir."

"If it is like this it is," said the gentleman with emphasis. "But I must observe, madam, it cannot be. A woman's room is unmistakable. It has its own aroma—an essence of womanhood we may say that cannot be counterfeited."

"I think the trouble with men's rooms is their boots," said Susan in muffled tones from the closet where she was getting some matches. "You know old leather will smell."

"Pardon me, Miss Susan, but I corrected myself or your remark would be not appropriate. Aroma—a small essence of womanhood—that indescribable something or other that pertains to the sex."

"Yes, sir," said Susan meekly, lighting a candle.

"Now if you were not here, Miss Susan, I would know this was a woman's room," continued the gentleman, who had seated himself comfortably in Susan's rocking chair.

"Oh yes, sir, you mean my thimble and the hairpins. It is so hard to keep them in my head." Susan stopped to pick up a hairpin from the hearth.

"Yes, a thimble. There is nothing so touching as a thimble associated as it is with all these homely duties which make so dear to us the mother, the sister, the wife."

"Indeed it is very useful. I never could get along without one in buttonholes. Though tailors don't use them, their fingers are so horny like."

"Do you know, madam," said the gentleman, "it has always seemed to me that woman should sustain herself by her own exertions? The sex should be [illegible]."

"Laws, sir," Susan [illegible] of a hair with her light [illegible] hand, "I don't mind it a bit. I would like to know what to do with my fingers. It will [illegible] my buttonholes. They're using the buttonhole machine but I can't bring myself to believe it'll ever take the place of fingers. You see buttonholes isn't like other kinds of sewing," continued Susan, warming with her subject. "That kind of work [illegible] upon the mind and your thoughts fly with the thread until it actually seems as if you worked them in with the stitches." Susan's face brightened with pride. "Machines can't even do that."

"Miss Susan Smart, I believe you're a poet."

"Oh, laws, sir!"

"Yes, you are. Poets always [illegible] their thoughts mixed up in that way. I know. I've written a book myself."

"You, sir!" cried Susan, [illegible] holding up her lighted candle [illegible] to get a better look. "Are you a poet?"

"Oh no. I never wrote poetry—that is, except once during the [illegible] of my dear dead and gone wife, which I [illegible] beginning

Return my dear consort, return,
And let me no longer mourn

My book is entitled '[illegible] Foot and Mouth Disease.' But it is a strange thing, once you get your mind [illegible] work with your thoughts until they run off in print it gives you a wonderful insight into all these matters. You'll find that out if you try it."

Susan blushed modestly at the mere suggestion.

"But [illegible] time [illegible]," [illegible] sprang from the chair [illegible] [illegible] "It is very comfortable [illegible] I am satisfied. By the way, will you [illegible] the janitor [illegible] a jug of hot water at my door every morning at 7."

"Who shall I [illegible]?" [illegible] Susan timidly.

"Henderson Pennant. [illegible] There is my card [illegible] William Henderson [illegible] Pennant in England [illegible] of him?"

Susan blushed to say no.

"Well, some of my Orange county members wanted me to take [illegible] the company which I did and [illegible] book. It has been very well received. I have had some [illegible] in red with gilt [illegible] I'll be proud to present you with one. It looks well on a center table."

After this visit Susan found it impossible to compose her thoughts. "In [illegible] no doubt he belongs to the aristocracy and so free to talk with me. A jug of hot water at 7. Exactly what they say in books. Only in England they never want it until 8. They're a lazy set, them John Bulls. I'll fill it myself when I'm washing dishes. That shiftless Mary Jane will never have it in time."

The next day an expressman brought a trunk and hat box.

"No wonder men's rooms are so skimpy looking," Susan thought from behind her curtains. "They haven't any things. I'd go wild if I hadn't a sewing machine, a bird cage or something. Even my piece bag is company when I sort it out."

Cheerful noises arose from her neighbor's new quarters, and Susan chuckled to herself.

"Now it is kind of nice to hear somebody whistling and walking heavy through the halls and oh, if he should smoke a cigar."

Susan's gesture implied a rapture paper cannot express.

"He's a buster, an' slick as grease," said Mary Jane, the janitor's wife.

Mary Jane made no fine distinction between button holes and chamber work although Susan endeavored to indicate the line which separated them by a certain frosty chill in her own manner. As usual, Mary Jane had dropped in familiar like to have a little gossip and seated herself on a stool resting her cheeks in her hands.

"His velvet weskit do spread over him so comfortable like. I wish I could make Timpson's food do him some good. He gets peaker and pinier every day." Timpson was Mary Jane's husband.

"I do declare," said Susan after Mary Jane left, recalled by the odor of burning bread. "Mary Jane gets vulgarer every day. It's perfectly disgusting."

A few minutes after as she was starting out to prayer meeting the gentleman himself came bustling behind her.

"Pardon, Miss Susan Smart, if you are going my way I hope you'll permit me to walk by your side. It grows late."

"Indeed I wouldn't think of running out nights alone except to prayer meeting, and that's laid on us as a duty."

"To prayer meeting. Well, well. I haven't been to prayer meeting since I was a boy. I would really like to go, if you will permit me. When a youth I always went with my mother."

Susan [illegible] under her bonnet [illegible] wondered what the folks would say. She went down the aisle followed by her companion with a face like a peony. It was [illegible] being rather faithful than large, the advent of a stranger of his large dimensions [illegible] of the other sex caused a turning of heads and nodding of bonnets. Of this Henderson Pennant was calmly unconscious. He leaned back in his seat, threw back his head, folded his arms and fixed his eyes on the preacher. As usual the singing was painfully precise, but Henderson Pennant put on his glasses and with his big hearty voice led the quavering company gallantly through, the great tears chasing one another down his face which he unhesitatingly dried with his handkerchief.

"It does a man good, Miss Susan Smart," he said after prayer meeting, as Susan had placed her arm timidly in his, feeling more helpless than she had ever felt in her life. "It does a man good to remember he was once a boy at his mother's side and to live over his days of innocence."

"Oh dear, sir, I don't think you could have been so very bad, you know the hymn tunes so well."

He beamed down benignantly on Susan's head but said, "The heart is deceitful above all things and desperately wicked, you know."

The walk home was perfectly delightful. Henderson Pennant poured into her ear the stories of his family and youth until she felt that she had been really taken into the connection, the English relatives included. Susan went to her glass and looked at herself in astonishment.

It was remarkable after this how many things each found could not be done alone. During his long widowhood Henderson Pennant had learned to be very useful with a needle and thread in sewing on a button and taking a stitch in a glove. Now he carried them to Susan with an appealing air of helplessness. If Mr Pennant were going out Susan would trip after him lightly to get him to drop a letter in a box. When Mr Pennant had a cold she made him a hot lemonade which was really the most agreeable task she ever performed. When Susan nervously coughed Henderson Pennant declared she had a cold and insisted on carrying her work to the shop himself, while Susan watched him with a smiling face and even waved her hand to him as he crossed the street.

"I never could have imagined men were so convenient," she said to herself.

"Lo be," said Mary Jane from her window, looking at Timpson in the [illegible]. "They're [illegible] and they don't know it."

"Won't you be kind enough, Mr Pennant, to tell me how many times 67 goes in 700?" Susan lifted a worried face from the paper [illegible]. "I'm so bad at figures. We worked ten hours to-day and I have made sixty-seven buttonholes. [illegible] sort of curiosity to know how long it takes to make a buttonhole."

"Certainly. It will give me great pleasure to cipher it for you. Multiplication is vexatious. Division is bad in figures, worse especially for women." With his head on one side and an eye shut, Henderson Pennant gave his mind to the problem.

"I think so, sir. I'm so glad to know. But isn't it wonderful you can do it up such a little thing as a minute that way?"

"It is in truth. But if it had only come out even it would have been easier [illegible] a satisfaction in round numbers. It seems to belong to our deepest feelings. But," continued the good man, wiping his brow, "[illegible] to the theater this evening [illegible] that is?"

"I hadn't thought about it, but I don't think they are," answered Susan [illegible].

Susan could scarcely tie on her bonnet straight in her agitation. It was a glorious evening. They laughed until they cried [illegible] until they sobbed at the [illegible] point [illegible] walking home with swollen faces and sides [illegible] elbow punctured into a sort of [illegible].

"This evening's entertainment at last [illegible]."

"It has occurred to me, my friend," said Mr Pennant, "that our mutual sympathy increased our appreciation and enjoyment."

"Indeed it did, sir. I'm sure it was a comfort to me to nudge you when I liked anything in particular, and so have you nudge back."

"Then we will repeat the enjoyment at [illegible] [illegible]."

Henderson Pennant [illegible] handling money but Susan [illegible]. The days became even more varied and interesting.

One evening Mr Pennant came [illegible] bright and [illegible] holding [illegible]. Susan took it from him [illegible] gently.

"You must buy a new pair, Mr Pennant [illegible] I thought the [illegible] under."

Without waiting to [illegible] Mr Pennant seated himself on the other end of Susan's work table. There was the charm of habit about his movements. In all they often spent their evenings, he reading aloud while she worked. Susan thought Mr Pennant read just beautiful. He usually preferred Dickens' Works. Although Susan did not understand much that he read the clear resonant voice, particularly of enunciation and the long high-sounding words made a delightful accompaniment to her swiftly flying needle.

He laid down the book after reading some minutes.

"That is a very profound remark."

Susan listened as he read it again.

"'Man in his journey toward the ultimate is lighted on his perilous way by the beacon like radiance of the domestic hearth and sustained by the frailer hand of woman.' How beautiful and true!"

"Yes," said Susan. "I've noticed that these wiry little women often have the strongest hands. I haven't much of a grip myself, but in buttonholes you don't need it."

Susan looked up, but her neighbor was silently gazing into the fire. Then she remembered the hearth and got up to brush away the ashes.

"The beacon light of the domestic hearth," he repeated.

Susan picked up some kindling and threw it on the coals.

"I like a bit of a blaze myself and was lucky in getting some nice fat pine."

The flames sprang up and set the room aglow.

A tap at the door was followed by Mary Jane.

"Laws, Susan Smart, I thought the room was a fire. Good evening, Mr Pennant. I didn't see you afore."

Mary Jane seated herself with easy familiarity in Susan's chair. Susan didn't mind the chair but she really felt that, in consideration of Mr Pennant's presence Mary Jane might have stood. Mr Pennant was shocked at Mary Jane's manner. He rose with dignity and begged Miss Susan Smart to take his seat.

"Now both of you," said Mary Jane kindly, "jis sit down and make yourselves comfortable. I've got somethin to tell you. I do declare you look so homely it does seem a pity to disturb you. Do you know you've both got to clear out of this house?"

"Mrs Timpson!"

"Mary Jane Timpson!"

"Sure as shootin you've both got to clear out, all of us. Smith's goin to tear it down [illegible] and put 'em up again into fine new buildin's. It shall be an ornament, says he, Mrs Timpson."

Susan and Mr Pennant each sat down in the most convenient chair. "It's tuck all of a heap," Mary Jane told Timpson.

"Yas," said the relentless woman, "you'll both have to clear out. Mrs Timpson [illegible] will have to begin [illegible]."

"Where shall we go," said Mr Pennant helplessly to Susan.

"What shall we do?" [illegible] sparingly back to Mrs. Pennant.

Henrietta Pennant brisked up.

"I'll go out to-morrow and hunt some place for us."

"Ye can't," said Mary Jane stolidly.

"May I ask, Mrs Timpson, why I can not?"

"Ye'll make folk talk. They won't take you comin singlewise."

"Is this world then so censorious?"

The question was not addressed to Mary Jane, nevertheless she remarked

"It's the bestenest place to talk I ever got into."

"Oh, it would never do," faltered Susan.

"Do you mean we'll have to separate, Miss Susan Smart?"

Susan nodded sadly.

"Bless me! How inconvenient."

"I know it, sir."

"Don't ye go in, Timpson." Mary Jane grasped the janitor's arm in the hall. "I see broke it to 'em and their goin on would kill ye to hear. Leave 'em alone, I say, and they'll find out themselves that they've been keepin company. They don't know it more'n two babes. I tried to point it out."

They went sadly about all the next day. In the evening they had agreed to go to the theater. There they were more tearfully affected than ever. They cried even when they should have laughed.

Suddenly at the most pathetic moment Henderson Pennant laughed aloud. Susan lifted her face out of her dripping handkerchief in astonishment. Mr Pennant laughed all the more.

"It's such an idea," he said in a loud whisper. "So strange that I never thought of it before." Susan could scarcely wait until the play was over.

"Why, Susan," said he as he tucked her under his arm. "We'll get married. Queer I never thought of it before. It will solve every difficulty and so simple a solution. You are so much more thoughtful, I wonder it didn't occur to you."

"Oh, I did, sir, but I wouldn't think of mentioning it," said the honest Susan.

"Well, it no matter now. That is settled. We'll attend to it to-morrow."

"But I haven't anything," Susan murmured.

"But [illegible], my dear. After [illegible] we'll go out and buy something."

The rapid march of events quite took away Susan's presence of mind, but it is needless to say Mary Jane was equal to the emergency and was the presiding genius at the wedding.

"I do declare, Timpson," she says, as Mr and Mrs Henderson Pennant drove away, "I do declare that them two innocents would have gone on sittin upstairs [illegible] like and contented to each other until the end of the chapter and should gone down to judgment Susan Smart, Buttonhole Maker, if I hadn't stepped in [illegible] it."

---

### Le Petit Journal

The greatest French newspaper is the one sou *Petit Journal*, the circulation of which at the present moment exceeds 900,000, and before the end of the year, thanks to the excitement of election times, it will certainly reach the unparalleled circulation of 1,000,000 copies a day. According to the latest statistics, there are in France about 6,000,000 of persons who read newspapers, and admitting that each copy of the *Petit Journal* is read by three or four persons which is a low average, one may say that the *Petit Journal* is read by half the reading population of France. The Saturday literary supplement of the *Petit Journal*, although it has only just completed the first year of its existence, has already attained a circulation of 200,000 copies, and is able to promise its readers original contributions by Zola, Halevy, Sardou, Dumas, Claretie, Daudet, etc. The results obtained by the *Petit Journal* are certainly marvelous, and its chief editor, M Henri Escoffier (Thomas Grimm), has displayed remarkable tact and moderation in working the paper up to its present position. Owing to the immense number and variety of its readers its articles must be absolutely moderate, unmilitant and unobtrusive in the expression of opinion. A single word too strong, too decided, too positively expressive, in one direction is enough to cause an immediate decrease of 30,000 or 40,000 in the circulation. Even in the statement of mere news—of a street accident, for instance—the slightest departure from strict moderation is immediately felt in the sales. The choice of the feuilletons is equally delicate. Boisgobey, Jules de Gastyne, Jules Mary, Montepin, Bouvier, and Emile Richebourg are the favorites, and the publication of a sentimental romance of the latter gentleman in the *Petit Journal* suffices to attract 100,000 new readers, while a feuilleton by some other writer will cause a corresponding diminution. The militant influence of the *Petit Journal* may be very great. At the time, for instance, of Marshal MacMahon's attempted coup d'etat, in 1877, the steady, calm, imperturbably moderate campaign of this little paper in favor of the republic was decisive in securing France from the grip of the reactionaries. At this moment, now that politics are dull, the *Petit Journal* owes the continuous increase of its circulation mainly to its excellent and useful articles on practical matters, savings banks, and everything that concerns the economy and interests of those who work. We must not forget, also, the great attraction of two *romans feuilletons*. Since this method of publication was discovered by the founders of *Le Siècle*, about 1840, no newspaper has been able to exist without a feuilleton novel. The last attempt to dispense with it was made by the Franco-American *Matin*, but a few weeks sufficed to convince its proprietors that it was useless to struggle against a tradition which was backed up by all the women of France.

The most profitable newspaper in the world, the London *Times*, is valued at $25,000,000, and the most profitable in France, the *Petit Journal*, earns $600,000 a year net, although a dozen years ago it was insolvent. The London *Standard* is valued at $10,000,000, the *Daily News* at $4,000,000 and $5,000,000 would not buy the *Telegraph*, it is said. It may be questioned whether New York has any $5,000,000 newspapers, perhaps, but it has several which it would take $1,000,000 or more to buy.

---

The letters of Thackeray, which are about to be published, are reported to be of more than ordinary interest. It is stated that "as was his wont, Thackeray enriched those letters with numberless little pen and ink sketches, all of which will be faithfully reproduced." Further, "that the letters are published with the full authorization of the surviving members of Thackeray's family. The gentleman to whom they were written was a very old friend of Thackeray and also of Lord Tennyson, and one of the best of the poet laureate's sonnets is addressed to his memory."

## CAPITALS OF MEXICO.

### Cities whose Foundation Dates Back to a Period Preceding the Discovery of America.

Aguas Calientes, the capital of the state of the same name, has a population of 81,000. The name translated means Hot Springs, and is derived from a spring of thermal water which rises in its vicinity. Many Americans employed on the Mexican Central railroad and elsewhere live there.

Campeche, capital of the state of the same name, is an old fortified Spanish town, with a present population of some 12,000 people. For many years it was the only port of the Yucatan peninsula, and infested by smugglers and filibusters.

Saltillo, capital of Coahuila, was founded in 1586, and created a city on Nov 5, 1827, with the name of Leona Vicario, a heroine of the Mexican revolution.

San Cristobal was named in honor of the good old St. Christopher, who is said to have carried Christ across a stream in the shape of a little child. San Cristobal is the capital of the most southern state of the Mexican republic, Chiapas. It has some 8,000 inhabitants.

Chihuahua, capital of the state of the same name, in northern Mexico, lies on the foothills of the Sierra Madre range. The old college of the Jesuits is there, under whose walls Miguel Hidalgo and Capt. Allende, the revolutionary leaders, were executed. An aqueduct twenty thousand feet long carries water to the center of the city. The present population is about 18,000.

Colima, capital of the state of the same name, is situated on a river of the same name. It is a place of 30,000 inhabitants. It has a large trade in cocoa, coffee, pearls and tilmas or Mexican cloaks. After the conquest sixty Spaniards settled there and intermarried.

Durango, capital of Durango, has 22,000 inhabitants, aside from the scorpions for which it is famous.

Guanajuato, capital of Guanajuato, is a great mining city. It is located [illegible] miles northwest of the city of Mexico, in a canyon, and has a population of [illegible].

Chilpancingo, capital of the state of Guerrero, has 3300 inhabitants. It is celebrated in Mexican history for being the town where the first Mexican congress met, after the cry for liberty had caused the Mexican people to rebel against the Spanish rule.

Pachuca, capital of the state of Hidalgo, has 17,000 inhabitants. It is the seat of the Real del Monte mining company, the largest like corporation in Mexico, and one of the largest in America.

Guadalajara is the capital of the state of Jalisco. It has a population of 64,500 people, and is the third city in the republic in point of wealth and population.

Toluca, capital of the state of Mexico, is a place of 13,500 people. It is the highest inhabited land in the republic of Mexico, 8,638 feet above the sea level.

Morelia, capital of Michoacan, has 25,000 inhabitants.

Cuernavaca, capital of the state of Morelos, was founded by the Tlahuicas, an ancient tribe of Indians, in the fourteenth century. It was incorporated to the Aztec crown of Mexico by Itzcoatl, in 1432, was conquered by the Spaniards in April, 1521, and declared a city October 14, 1834. The Indian name was Quauhnahuac, "Near Beautiful Hills." It contains Cortez's palace, and is a place of 9700 people.

Monterey is the capital of Nuevo Leon. It is a growing city, and has now nearly 50,000 inhabitants. Thirty years after the conquest of Mexico by the Spaniards, the celebrated Spanish general, Francisco de Urdinola, conquered the Chichimeca Indians, who held the place. In 1596 Don Diego de Montemayor founded the metropolis of Our Lady of Monterey.

Oaxaca, capital of the state of the same name, was founded in a beautiful valley by Juan Nuñez del Mercado in 1528. Its population is 26,500.

Puebla, capital of the state of the same name has 78,000 inhabitants. It is surrounded by three rivers. It has seventy churches. The city has large cotton and thread factories and marble-cutting establishments. The Tecali or Puebla marble has a world wide fame. A railroad connects Puebla with the City of Mexico and Vera Cruz. The city was founded in 1531.

Queretaro is the capital of the state of the same name. It was founded in 1445 by an Otomi colony, which came from a wilderness now the United States. The Spanish cacique, Fernando de Tapia, conquered it in July, 1531, naming it Santiago de Queretaro as he claimed that Santiago (St. James) fought in the air in his favor against the Indians. It has now [illegible] people, and is a manufacturing city.

San Luis Potosi is the capital of the state of the same name. It was founded by a Franciscan monk, Diego de la Magdalena, and in [illegible] was declared a city. Its population is [illegible]. It is considered a city of immense wealth.

Culiacan is the capital of the state of Sinaloa. It was founded in 1532 by Nuno de Guzman, but was a town of some importance when the Aztecs left Aztlan in the thirteenth century to invade the valley of Mexico. It has now [illegible].

Ures is the capital of Sonora, and has [illegible]. It was formerly a missionary station.

San Juan Baptista, capital of the state of Tabasco, was founded March 30, 1519, near the site of the present city. The old capital was depopulated during the frequent invasions of the Indians. Its population is [illegible].

Ciudad Victoria is the capital of Tamaulipas. It was founded on Oct. 6, 1750, and its present population is 6,500. The city has been desolated for forty years by the civil wars, and even the cemetery is surrounded by a high wall provided with port holes. It is a desolate dreary place.

Tlaxcala, capital of the state of the same name, was founded in the fifteenth century by Culhuatepanecatl, an Indian warrior, and for two centuries was capital of the Tlaxcalan republic, rival to the Mexican empire. The Spaniards occupied it on September 23, 1519, as its allies. It has now 2500 inhabitants.

Jalapa, the new capital of the state of Vera Cruz, is the garden city of Mexico, the paradise of the American continent. It has some [illegible] inhabitants.

Merida, capital of Yucatan, was possibly the oldest inhabited city in America when the Spaniards made it a city on January 6, 1542. It has a population of 40,000.

Zacatecas is the capital of a state of the same name. It is a famous mining center, the first mine being located by Juan de Tolosa in 1546. Philip II of Spain made it a city on April 17, 1585. It has 29,782 inhabitants.

La Paz, capital of the territory of Lower California, has 4000 inhabitants. It was made a city on October 20, 1720.

Tepic, capital of the new territory of Tepic, is twenty five miles from the port of San Blas, and has some 9000 inhabitants.

Mexico City, capital of the federal district and capital of the republic, was founded on June 18, 1327, by Tenoch, Aatzin, Acacitli, Ahuexotl, Ocolopan, and their associates. In 1530 it was granted borough privileges, head of Castile and in 1548 obtained the title of "very noble, notable, and loyal." It has a population, according to Ramon Fernandez, ex governor of the federal district, of 300,000 souls.—*The Two Republics.*

### Life Saved by Floating.

Washington Star.

"To persons about to drown: Retain your presence of mind as if you were in your own parlor. Throw yourself promptly on your back. Cease to struggle. Simply keep your nose out of the water and breathe through your nose, and you will float and presently some one will come and pull you ashore."

The above is good advice. Probably the most remarkable instance of a life saved by observing this advice occurred at Parramore's beach, Accomac county, Virginia. This beach is one of an outlying chain of islands running down the coast of the eastern shore of that state, and form the true seashore on their eastern sides. Between them and the main are shallow broadwaters, as they are called, and marshes that are covered at high water, and both intersected by channels which are the thoroughfares of communication. Three years ago this summer some ladies were visiting friends in Drummondtown, which lies nearly opposite Parramore's island, and a beach party was got up in their honor. Four of the ladies separated from the party to get a surf bath, and for that purpose chose a remote part of the island, to be secure from observation. One lady remained in longer than the rest, and in changing her position stepped into a deep place, lost her footing, and was carried off. As soon as this was observed the others ran off screaming for help across the island, a difficult locomotion, owing to the presence of sharp grass and yielding sand, a distance perhaps of a quarter mile to a fish factory where a number of experienced fishermen and sailors were engaged. The first one of the ladies who reached the station was so exhausted that she fell prone in the sand, and some minutes elapsed before she could make the situation known. When she did, all the men declined to make the search, and said it was extremely dangerous, and moreover there was no use to try it, as the lady was undoubtedly drowned and they would look for and secure her body on the return of the tide.

While the women were beseeching and wringing their hands in agony, two young fishermen, Polk Lang and Frank Millner, came up, and finding out the situation jumped in a boat, pulled out the inlet between Parramore's and the island just north of it, down outside the surf line, and about sundown discovered the object of their search floating on the water, a mile and a half from the place of and an hour and a half after the accident. They took her aboard, thence to the main, where she was put to bed and given an alcoholic stimulant. Two days after she was in Washington alive and well. In giving her experience afterward, she said that as soon as she found she had lost her footing she cried out and threw herself upon her back and *floated*, an accomplishment she had learned in a Brooklyn swimming school. She wore a broad-brimmed hat, which, tied around her chin, encumbered her much, but she said she was afraid to raise her hands to unfasten it lest she should sink. This saved her life, as it was the object that the fishermen first spied. Had she been able to swim, in all probability that would have been her first endeavor, and exhaustion and drowning would have followed, and this true tale never been told.

### AN ENGLISH RAILWAY TRAIN

The Carriages and Locomotives as they Impress American Travelers.

From Harper's Magazine for August.

The first impression which an American who is experienced in railroad traveling in his own country derives from the exterior aspect of an English train is unfavorable. The cars, as he must necessarily call them, seem to be small. They lack, apparently, the weight and solidity of the American passenger coach; the compartments are narrow, the ceilings low, the ventilation apparently doubtful. They stand upon two, three or more pairs of gaunt high wheels, to the axles of which their springs are directly geared. He misses the little independent vehicle, the truck or bogie, with its four or six small, compact, solid looking, wide flanged wheels, which sustains each end of the American car; that rolling gear which looks so strong, so adapted to inequality of rail or curve, so resourceful against disaster and so complete in its equipment. The cars are smaller—there is no doubt of it. They are narrower and they are shorter, and to the American eye they look even shorter than they really are, because they have no projecting platform at the ends, no overhanging roof or hood, but are buckled close up to each other, and their contact controlled by small metal buffers, the springs of which allow a play of from eighteen inches to two feet and a half between car and car.

The Miller platform, the Janney coupler, the link and pin—all of the familiar devices of the United States there is not one to be seen. The brakes? None visible. Nor, for the matter of that, a brakeman. This influential and numerous person has no existence in England. There is not even a rudimentary type of him. That you do not find him is the first stern intimation you receive that in English railroading there are no autocrats. The wheels are fitted with brakes, and the trained eye notes a rubber hose connection between the carriages, quite different in its application to that known at home, but which, nevertheless, betokens the air brake.

He takes account of the distinctions of class, and reflects upon his country's vaunted progress in that regard in the matter of parlor cars and limited express trains. Then he finds that there is no baggagemaster to waft the volatile Saratoga to its doom, as his own newspaper would express it. There is, perhaps, a luggage van or two, or there are in the carriages themselves luggage apartments, according to the way in which the train is made up, the length of journey it is to take, or the custom of the particular line under observation.

His final contemplation is perhaps devoted to the engine, and if he has ever given any of his attention to the American locomotive it fills him with a deep concern. He recalls the imposing splendor of the latter, its comfortable and lofty cab of oiled and polished wood, its gay brass bell, the soul stirring whistle, the noble headlight and the cow-destroying pilot, the great cinder-consuming smokestack (unless it is a hard-coal burner, in which case that feature shrinks to moderate proportions), the powerful drivers and compact cylinder, the eccentric connecting rods and all its parts radiant with the glitter of polished steel or unburnished brass, or decked with appropriate vermilion or emerald green.

In all these matters, the English locomotive compares with it much as a lawn mower does with a New York fire-engine. It is a humble, awkward, green or mono-chromatic machine. It has neither polish nor decoration about it. There is no cab. The engineer and fireman—that is to say, the engine driver and his stoker, as they are styled in England—perform their duties with only such shelter as is afforded by a front screen in front of them, pierced by two round apertures filled with stout glass, technically known as 'spectacles.' The smoke stack is short and thick, there is an unsightly green hump on the back of the boiler, the cylinders are under the front of the latter, instead of outside before the drivers, the wheels are all large, and the body of the engine is perched high above them and looks top-heavy and dangerous.

The whole thing is rigid and stiff looking, and to the observer who has to do with the external aspect of locomotives it is unprepossessing and unlovely. The practical American engineer whistles thoughtfully as he surveys it, and wonders to himself how long it would be before he would ditch his train if he had to run on a new Western railroad with such an engine. Where would he be on a sharp curve? Or how would such a running gear adapt itself to an unevenly ballasted track?

### ROBINSON CRUSOE'S ISLAND.

How the Old Place Looks and what is Seen There Now.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Inter Ocean* says: Opposite the harbor of Valparaiso stands the island of Juan Fernandez, sacred to the memory of Robinson Crusoe and his man Friday, who kept things tidy and listened to the tales his master told. There isn't a boy where the English tongue is spoken who hasn't read a description of this island better told than I am able to give it, and it is only necessary to say that Daniel Defoe, or whoever wrote the book must have studied the place with great attention, or had the island created to suit the picture he gave of it.

The little harbor is there, with its rocks and caves, just as it was when Robinson went ashore; the cove is in good order still and the cliffs up which he and Friday used to chase the mountain goats. The goats are there and the armadillos, the birds of wonderful plumage and the crawfish among the rocks. Every boy in the United States who has read the story recently could go all over the place without a guide and find everything except Robinson himself and the faithful Friday.

The island belongs to Chili and is leased to a cattle company, which has 20,000 or 30,000 head of cattle and as many more sheep grazing over the hills. There are about fifty or sixty inhabitants, ranchmen with their families, under the charge of a Frenchman named Crawe, and besides the stock they raise a quantity of poultry and ship chickens and eggs, with some vegetables, to the Valparaiso market. The timber on the island is said to be of excellent quality, but is not much used.

No one ever goes there without bringing away a cane or two as mementoes, and the brush from which these canes are made is of a very beautiful fiber and polishes well. Excursions go over frequently from Valparaiso, and the interest in Robinson Crusoe's experience is much stimulated by those who come this way.

### The Rush of Office-Seekers.

Washington Special to Troy City Argus.

The Washington correspondent of the [illegible] called at the White house yesterday. The sound of [illegible] and saw filled the surrounding groves of trees with echoes, and three sturdy negroes with hickory sticks were beating presidential carpets on the south lawn of the executive mansion. The correspondent approached a tall carpenter who was at work on the grand staircase, and observed:

"You seem to be quite busy, my friend."

"Yes," replied the man of saws and hammers. "These stairs leading to the president's office have been considerably worn since March 4. The great army of office-seekers, congressmen and politicians who have clambered up them since Cleveland took his seat would foot up a legion. They not only wore out the silk Brussels carpet, but they most beautifully reduced the stair boards to a rotundity. I venture to say the White house has not been subjected to such wear and tear before in ten years. It is no wonder the president finds it necessary to go to the mountains for recreation. If he is used up as badly as these stairs are, he should stay away from Washington for about six months. But," concluded the carpenter, philosophically, "I should not complain. This job is paying me $4 per day, and I can stand it all the summer."

### HYSTERICS OF ADMIRATION

There is a deal of talk in the newspapers about President Cleveland being found in the New York backwoods in his shirt sleeves, collarless, and with old breeches on and shod with cowboy's boots. Some democratic papers are in hysterics of admiration over the spectacle of "the president of 60,000,000 people sitting in the woods looking like an ordinary man!" How absurd! George Washington used to shiver in nature's integument while his only clothes were getting washed, and our early presidents generally had a rough time trying to kindle green logs in the old fire-places, catching curtain lectures from their dames meantime. Presidents are but mortals, after all. No valet sees a hero in his master.

Hygienic and nourishing. Ghirardelli's Cocoa. Cheaper and better than the imported.

## GRANT AND SUMNER.

### How the Ill Feeling Originating in a Misunderstanding was Intensified.

Ben Perley Poore, in the Boston Budget.

Gen Grant's difficulty with Mr. Sumner began when the president did not consult the senator about the formation of his cabinet. The breach was gradually widened, and in time the senator became completely estranged from his old friend and associate in the senate, Secretary Fish. When Mr. Motley was removed from the English mission he insisted upon regarding it as a personal insult, which he sought to repay by his opposition to the acquisition of San Domingo. Gen Grant endeavored to appease the offended senator, and on the evening of the day on which the San Domingo treaty was sent to the senate, he called at Mr Sumner's house.

Gen Grant found the senator at his dinner table, with Col. Forney and the writer, and was invited to take a seat with them. After some preliminary conversation Gen Grant began to talk about San Domingo, but he did not have the treaty or any memorandum of it with him. He dwelt especially upon the expenditures of Gen Babcock at San Domingo of a large sum taken from a secret service fund for promoting intercourse with the West India islands, which Mr Seward, when secretary of state, had prevailed on Representative Thad Stevens to have inserted in an appropriation bill during the war, and the president impressed Mr Sumner with the idea that he feared an attack in congress on the way much of that money had been spent.

Mr Sumner unquestionably thought that Gen Grant had come to enlist his services in defending the expenditure of Gen Babcock of $100,000 in cash and $50,000 in a light battery purchased at New York. The president meant, as Col Forney and the writer thought, the treaty for the acquisition of the Dominican republic. The president and the senator misunderstood each other. After a while Gen Grant promised to send Gen. Babcock to call on the senator the next day with copies of the papers, and left. As Mr Sumner escorted him to the door he told him that he was a republican and supported a republican administration, and that he should sustain the administration in its course if he possibly could after he had examined the papers. He meant the expenditure of Gen Babcock, but the president meant the treaty.

The next morning Gen Babcock called on Senator Sumner with a copy of the treaty, which he began to read, but he had not gotten beyond the preamble in which Babcock was styled "aide-de-camp of his excellency Gen Ulysses S. Grant," before Mr Sumner showed signs of disapprobation. When Gen Babcock proceeded and read the stipulation that "his excellency Gen Grant, president of the United States promises perfectly to use all his influence in order that the idea of annexing the Dominican republic to the United States may acquire such a degree of popularity among the members of congress as will be necessary for its accomplishment, Senator Sumner became the enemy of the whole scheme. He did not believe that the president of the United States should be made a lobbyist to bring about annexation by congress. Some of Mr Sumner's friends used to tell him that he should have gone at once to Gen Grant and have told him that he should oppose the treaty and that he had declared his hostility to it to Gen Babcock in unmistaken terms.

This was the time when well meaning friends of both these great men might have secured a satisfactory mutual explanation, although no living power could have made Senator Sumner a supporter of the acquisition of the port of Samana, in San Domingo. In the senate sycophants who "carried water on both shoulders" and men who always delight in fomenting quarrels embittered Mr Sumner against the president. One had served his country well in the camp, while the other had performed equally valuable services in the senate; one was a statesman, the other was a soldier. What did not appear to be wrong to the general the senator regarded as criminal. Conscious of the value of his services in saving the union, Gen. Grant accepted with gratitude the voluntary offerings of grateful citizens, but Senator Sumner, who had seen too much of political life and of politicians, knew too well that those who make gifts to public men expect favors in return, and that every public man should be inflexibly opposed to the reception of presents. Remarks by him about the president and remarks by the president about him were carried to and fro by mischief makers, like the shuttle of a loom, and he found himself placed at the head of a clique of disappointed republicans who were determined to prevent if possible the re-election of Gen Grant to the presidency.

Henry Wilson, then vice-president of the United States, endeavored to restore harmony, and said in a letter to Gen Grant: "Your administration is menaced by great opposition, and it needs possess unity among the people and in congress. The head of a great party, the president of the United States has much to forget and to forgive, but he can afford to be magnanimous and forgiving. I want to see the president and congress in harmony and the republican party united and vigorous to accomplish the work. [illegible] Be just, charitable and forgiving."

### THE GUN OF THE FUTURE

Awful Possibilities in Warfare Involved in the Use of the Dynamite Shell.

[illegible] Times.

The fearful ravages wrought by the explosions of dynamite leave no one unable to conjecture what might be the consequences at a bombardment in which missiles charged with dynamite should be employed. The difficulty has also been easy to anticipate. The shock of explosion of the gun charge would under the old system in all probability fire the shell charge, dynamite being easily exploded by mechanical shock, and the gun and shell might naturally be expected to destroy the gunners rather than the enemy. The Americans, who seem rather fond of trying the supposed impossible, first began to experiment on dynamite missiles and an officer of the American navy contrived what may be called a [illegible] air gun, in which the shell charged with dynamite might be started on its flight with an easy but accelerating motion, avoiding the shock so certainly productive of premature explosion, and attaining by a high air pressure through a long bore the velocity requisite. The idea had been foreshadowed by the Lyman accelerating gun, which starting the shot with a small charge followed it up by successive explosions of accelerating charges placed along the bore, and giving it the highest initial velocity ever attained by any gun. The Lyman gun failed, as might have been anticipated, through the weak spots introduced in the system by the mechanical arrangement for securing the accelerating charges from exploding prematurely or not exploding at all, and the great relief given to the gun by the modification of the explosive qualities of the powder has probably put an end to the experiments in accelerating charges. The success of the experimental air gun in throwing to effective distances shells filled with dynamite or even nitro-glycerine was such that a gun of eight inch calibre and calculated to throw a shell three miles was planned. It was perfectly correct in theory, and was made apparently on the only safe method, but while the scientific officer who conceived it was following out the development of his system by mathematical calculations one of the more characteristic practical inventors had attacked the problem from the other side. Instead [illegible] that the shell filled with dynamite was fired with complete safety and an effect which can be imagined more easily than calculated. A shell fired from an ordinary battery gun and carrying 11 pounds of dynamite striking a ledge of gneiss which formed the target blew out a cavity twenty feet in diameter and six feet deep. No fuse is required, as the shell explodes by concussion as it hits its mark, and it was easy to perceive that a single shell of this description striking the side of the most solid ironclad in existence near the water line would be likely to send her to the bottom.

Thus far no accident is reported in the experiments, which are to be, if they are not by this time, repeated with guns of much heavier calibre. But the calibre of the gun is of secondary importance, its range and the capacity of the shell for carrying dynamite are the chief elements to calculate on, and if a shell carrying 11 pounds of this explosive can be fired from one of the heavy guns now in use, the first hit decides any conflict as between single ships and when one of our steel unarmored cruisers will yield no quicker than the Inflexible to the shock of such an explosion.

The prospect of such a change in the condition of warfare is appalling, and the only consolation which civilization can draw from it is that it is always the defense that profits most. It is true that comparatively small gunboats carrying one large gun might approach by night, or even by day near enough to a seaport to throw several dynamite shells into an inhabited city, and with a devastating effect which recent events can suggest, and the boats themselves being small and swift may be very difficult to hit, while the city can hardly be missed, but the land defences have not only the faculty of employing heavier artillery and of longer range, but of working with much greater accuracy and safety and much less expense, as an accident with dynamite, such as premature explosion of a shell, will sink a ship, but would be attended with but slight damage to works or men in an open battery, and such accidents will always be more likely to happen at sea than on shore. A flotilla of small unarmored boats, each carrying one heavy gun, will, thus armored and aided by shore defences, defy in defence any ironclad fleet that can be formed to-day, and as the boats and guns are already in existence, any rifled gun being available, as the entire novelty is in the shot, it is possible that we may see ironclads out of fashion, and the natives of the whole civilized world running to the opposite extreme from that lately resorted to, and building the smallest gunboats that can safely carry a gun. It is rash to conclude anything on such novel conditions, but one thing is clear—that if from a gun of moderate caliber a shot can be fired which shall crush in the sides of any ironclad in existence, the work of a shot will be wisely expended in getting range with accuracy alone, and it may be necessary to make new calculations for the construction of the most efficient type of gun, while ironclads will be considered as far more speculative investments. A long gun of relatively small caliber and carrying a long shot would seem in such circumstances to be the gun of the future.

### A ROMANCE ABOUT OREGON.

George Francis Train Said to have Given the Hint which led to Salmon Canning.

Chicago Tribune Sept 4.

An odd story is told by an Oregonian of the origin of the salmon canning industry which has grown to such proportions in that state. He attributes it altogether to a suggestion of that queer genius, George Francis Train. Some years ago Train was to deliver a lecture in Portland. [He delivered the Fourth of July address in Portland in 1869—Ed.] and in the afternoon before he was to speak engaged in salmon fishing. He met with great success, and was amazed at the quantity of the great fish in the river. He could talk of nothing else, and begged the lecture committee which had engaged him to allow a substitution of salmon for the subject of his address in place of the one announced. This the committee would not agree to, and Train began the speech announced in the advertisements. He got along very well for half an hour or so, and then the attraction of the theme uppermost in his mind proved too much for him. He left his original subject and began to talk about salmon. He drew a salmon on the blackboard; he declared that the people before him were neglecting a mine of wealth close beside them; he told them that they ought to begin salmon-canning at once; that it was the coming great industry of the region, and that if they did not move quickly in the matter others would come in and seize the prize. He became eloquent, and the lecture ended in a grand, wordy panorama showing a salmon-colored future for the country. One or two men in the audience, though discounting Train's prophecies, were impressed with his ideas, and resolved to carry them out in a practical way. They organized a company, and the salmon-canning industry was begun. It is worthy of comment in this connection that Train, erratic as he has always shown himself, has on more than one occasion manifested singular shrewdness in foretelling the outcome of possible enterprises or the future of a locality. He gave Omaha its first real "boom," and himself made some money there in real estate. One more cogwheel in his mental machinery and he would be a power in the country instead of a curiosity.

### MAIDENS AND WIDOWS.

There is any amount of fun in courting a young girl who has not been used to it. She swallows all the soft things a fellow says, but when it comes to popping the question, or something of that kind she gets frightened more or less and wants time to consider until there are enough loopholes for her lover to slip out through without the least bit of trouble, if he happens to see one he thinks he could love a shade or two better. Young girls are timid and shy in earnest, and if a fellow is not pretty certain he has found precisely the angel he is looking for, he can manage so as to have the refusal of her for a year or more, and at the same time manage to keep his neck out of the reach of a breach-of-promise suit when he happens to meet some other sweet faced angel that seems to him to be better suited to his taste. It is different with a widow. She gets rid of all her shyness at the earliest convenient opportunity, and finds out the principal things she desires to know of him before she allows him to get acquainted. The schoolgirl often trusts herself to any young fellow on sixty or ninety days' sight, without security, but the widow, like a thrifty wholesale house, goes out and examines the mercantile reports concerning him, and then sells to him on her own terms for cash. She has him sized up before he comes to market, and when she looks as if she were a very artless creature and fights shy of him whenever he happens to sit a little close to her on the sofa, there are ten chances to one that he will never look any further, but will buckle right up to her and put the question fairly and squarely, and when this is done this she is not going to tremble and blush and ask for a week or a month in which to make up her mind. She will just wind her arms around his neck and look up into his face with one of Ella Wheeler's fiery yearns and before he has had time to catch his breath he will find himself nailed to the cross with a "yes" that pierces him to his very soul.—[illegible]

### AMERICAN COCOANUTS.

The largest fruit farm in the world of any one kind of fruit has been established in the southern part of Florida, comprising 2500 acres, with over [illegible] cocoanut trees. In order to establish this farm Mr Ezra A. Osborn, a wealthy farmer of Middletown, Monmouth county, N. J., bought over sixty miles of the ocean front land from Lake North on the north to Cape Florida on the south. In order to commence his enterprise he had to charter special vessels to carry the cocoanuts from South America and then land them through the surf in surf boats, purchased from the government, from along the New Jersey coast. He had to send workmen, tools and houses from the North by steamer to Key West, and then by specially chartered sailing vessels up to Cocoanut strand, the village he has established in the center of his plantation. So far the undertaking has cost an outlay of over $100,000. The 200,000 cocoanut trees planted, of which one-half have attained two years growth and the other half one year's growth will net, if the statistics of the product of cocoanut trees are borne out, in the course of from six to ten years and then on for 100 years, $3 to $5 per year for each tree. As the cocoanut will only thrive south of the frost line and near the coast Mr Osborn has succeeded in monopolizing about all the land there is in the United States [illegible] for cocoanut growing. All the other tropical fruits can also be grown on the sixty-mile tract as well as all the early vegetables. Tomatoes have been known to pay a net profit to exceed $500 per acre. At this point the gulf stream so affects the temperature as to give the climate of Bermuda all the year around. An inland passage from St. Augustine to Biscayne bay is being completed at public and private expense which will soon establish direct steamboat connection all the year to Cocoanut Strand.

### No Hope of Reform from the Bourbons.

Andrew D. White [illegible] Letter [illegible].

I think that many republicans who were dissatisfied with the way their party affairs were going last year, are becoming convinced that they must after all look to that party for permanence of the reforms they seek to have established. President Cleveland himself may not be a disappointment to them. He is doubtless doing as much as the most sanguine reformer had reason to expect of him. He has a personality which tends in the right direction. It remains to be seen how far he can go toward redeeming the promises he made with reference to civil service reform. We have now laws well adapted to reforming the civil service by giving it reasonable permanency, and we have also a president who of himself is disposed, I believe, to execute those laws with the same fidelity that he entertains toward all the laws, but it is within the observation of every thoughtful person that the democratic party does not uphold the president in this branch of his duties. It cannot be expected to do so. The democratic party has no adequate conception of the benefits the country will derive from the reform sought. It was a bad mistake for men who had the reform near their heart to assume that further progress with it could be made best in charge of the democratic party. Mr Cleveland may stem the tide that is against him in his own party, and by sheer personal force build up a party that will carry him through. He cannot, as I think, effect the change of heart which the democratic party must undergo in order to make it the reform party of this country.

### Oh, Yes—They Indorse.

Boston Record.

The democratic conventions are beginning to file their indorsement of the administration. Nothing so hearty and spontaneous has been seen since the crow banquets of last year.

It was one of the good little boys from a Sunday school near Boston who gave this interpretation to a verse taught by his teacher: "Behold, a greater man than Solomon is here" "Hold a grater to Solomon's ear." When at a loss to give the answer "Cain" to a question relative to that individual, the teacher, to jog his memory, asked "What does a man walk with?" Quick as a flash came the reply, "A woman."—Boston Journal.

## COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY Sep

PRODUCE RECEIPTS—Past 24 hours [illegible] wheat, 508 bbls flour, 2772 ctls oats, 140 ctls [illegible] 35 lbs hides, 350 lbs wool, 60 cs eggs, 40 bxs [illegible] 13 pkgs butter, 1032 melons. Also 14,6[illegible] wheat, 150 bbls flour, 265 ctls barley fro eastern section.

FREIGHTS—The Josie Troop and Director [illegible] wood came in open and the Benares, Watson [illegible] Gen Fairchild arrived under prior charters [illegible] en route list is not materially lessened, new [illegible] tions almost making up the quantity lo [illegible] arrival. If any business has been done in [illegible] it was kept very quiet. From all that c [illegible] learned nothing has been done and as the [illegible] it has been highly unfavorable to busi [illegible] is altogether probable that information is correct. Shippers have expressed no des [illegible] take up tonnage and at rates demanded [illegible] they could not [illegible] with any apparent [illegible] Iron holds up pretty well for 42s 6d or mor [illegible] wood about 40s. Obtainable rates are not [illegible] ble to [illegible]. At San Francisco two vessel [illegible] lumber. Two vessels were reported outs [illegible] morning.

REGISTERED TONNAGE STATEMENT.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| In port— | Loading for load wheat | 5 [illegible] |
| | In Liverpool berth | 1 4[illegible] |
| | In China trade | 653 |
| | Wood disengaged | [illegible] |
| On way— | Due Aug-Sept | [illegible] |
| | Due Sept-Oct | 15 7[illegible] |
| | Due Oct-Nov | 20,5[illegible] |
| | Due Nov-Dec | 11,0[illegible] |
| | Due later on | 3 6[illegible] |

WHEAT—Receipts for the past week were [illegible] tal of 5[illegible]0 tons, a daily average of 364 tons [illegible] and 1013 tons Walla Walla. Three steamers [illegible] ried from this port 2900 tons and 664 tons [illegible] Astoria to be loaded for San Francisco wh [illegible] venient. Last month 673 tons went to Astor [illegible] this way, and the quantity did not appear [illegible] regular export lists. From time to time [illegible] quantity going in this way will be given [illegible] deep river channels the amount will be less. [illegible] reason for such movement is that the Albina [illegible] houses are crowded and sending to Astor [illegible] river boat relieves them of that much. The [illegible] is in the river and will probably carry [illegible] 600 tons. The transportation company [illegible] capacity and it is said have been try [illegible] cure additional steamers. Suitable ones are [illegible] to be had easily. The [illegible] has [illegible] its intention of carrying grain and is now [illegible] to be fitting up its steamer for that purpose. [illegible] siderable grain could and no doubt will be [illegible] that way. Steamers out of Portland are [illegible] enough work in transporting what comes [illegible] from the eastern section, thus being unab [illegible] prompt [illegible] take all offering [illegible]. This is a severe loss to business [illegible] through transportation. Should the [illegible] they can easily keep their own steam [illegible]. A letter from Duluth says no Pacif [illegible] reached there this season but a large [illegible] expected there this month. [illegible] way and the probable amount to go this [illegible] greatly exaggerated. The railroads [illegible] no agreements with each other and as al [illegible] leaving the Colfax section must travel [illegible] to get east more than 5s freight must be [illegible]. At present eastern prices it hardly pays [illegible] a venture and the crowding of the [illegible] of this port threatens to make [illegible] market for [illegible] wheat. Wheat sections [illegible] the Northern Pacific road have an increase [illegible] year but their home demands ha [illegible] so. Thus the outlook for eastward shi [illegible] grain is very much mixed.

New York speculators who have bought [illegible] quantities of wheat upon the report [illegible] [illegible] York party is credited with [illegible] bushels in the Chicago market [illegible] price than those prevailing now [illegible] [illegible] the members of the [illegible] intend to make fictitious exports of wheat [illegible] hope to store it there and the advance pric [illegible] his side under the plea that the export of [illegible] genuine. They can easily make their [illegible] [illegible] while the charges for storag [illegible] capital employed [illegible] not trouble them either for they can [illegible] against shipments. The [illegible] would be an interesting one to [illegible].

The [illegible] market continued depressed [illegible] week but is in better tone to-day [illegible] two days caused a feeling [illegible] [illegible] at British [illegible] and show hardly to be [illegible] [illegible] yield and bad quality of [illegible] [illegible]. Mail advices give [illegible] activity. The British farmer is expected [illegible] money and to obtain it will be compelled [illegible] wheat. The French have sold liberal [illegible] light shipments from America to Britain ar [illegible] commented upon by some of the trade abroad [illegible] the quantity [illegible] is slowly decreasing [illegible] is the only country that keeps up its move [illegible] London, Liverpool and Glasgow floating stoc [illegible] [illegible] and our imports are [illegible] more than half what they were a [illegible]. This is a tangible relief [illegible].

The following [illegible] will show the [illegible] farmers deliveries at British grain centers [illegible] ports of wheat and flour into the United Kin [illegible] and the quantity afloat for the United Kin [illegible] and the continent as per Beerbohm reports [illegible] the current week this year and the [illegible] year

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Farmers deliveries | | |
| 1885 | 35 000 to 40 000 | |
| 1884 | 60 000 [illegible] | |
| Imports into U. K.— | | |
| 1885 | 1,000 to 0 000 | [illegible] |
| | 100 000 to 105,000 | [illegible] |
| 1884 | 475 000 to 470 000 | [illegible] |
| | 175 000 to 200 000 | [illegible] |
| Quantities afloat | | |
| | Qrs. | |
| Sept 10 1885 | 1 [illegible] 000 | |
| | 150 000 | |
| Sept 11 1884 | 1 800 000 | |
| | 750 000 | |
| Sept [illegible] | 1 [illegible] 000 | |
| | 150 000 | |
| Sept 4 1884 | 1 850 000 | |
| | [illegible] 000 | |

The local [illegible] be called a heavy advancement [illegible] continued infrequent. The [illegible] has been given in detail. Three [illegible] foreign berth with two others preparing [illegible] Shipments to Tacoma for foreign export are [illegible] Shippers express no anxiety [illegible] and are [illegible] credited with a [illegible] bids here would indicate [illegible]. During [illegible] week around lot of valley brought out a [illegible] $1 [illegible], which figure is the [illegible] although millers not [illegible] pay a fraction more. Lastly [illegible] This figure [illegible] between $1 [illegible] and $1 [illegible] Walla Walla [illegible] bid around $1 [illegible] probably be [illegible] the market [illegible] opened in the week [illegible] California selling early at $1 37½, and Walla [illegible] offered $1 30 on wharf. Shipments now wo [illegible] promise a profit, but those who sold ahead ar [illegible] while others are storing. No vessels [illegible] full cargoes of Walla Walla there.

BARLEY—The San Francisco market has [illegible] ened under increased arrivals and futures dec [illegible] Here but few purchases are recorded. [illegible] ton being about best prices. Receipts are [illegible] wholly for through shipment account.

[illegible]—Rather better [illegible] quiet. Nothing done on foreign acco [illegible] [illegible] of the mills are looking [illegible] Standards quoted $4, less tra [illegible].

MILLSTUFF—Receipts fair and [illegible] light [illegible] parcels bran $14@1[illegible] shorts $14@1[illegible] middlings $16@20.

OATS—Market lower as against last w [illegible] prices at San Francisco and a [illegible] here being the [illegible] supplies present and prospective [illegible] [illegible] below and a weakness in the [illegible] market lent some aid. Another [illegible] an important one here, is that [illegible] room by steamer is scarce [illegible] being able to get it when desired and part [illegible] are compelled to lay over two or three [illegible] ers for shipment. In the uncertain condi [illegible] the selling market this item becomes one o [illegible] imperative importance. A fair report [illegible] recently shipped was against call board [illegible] and was not thrown upon the market. [illegible] here for shipment bid [illegible] and has [illegible] good quality [illegible] in a small way deali [illegible] paid [illegible] but the extreme cannot [illegible] represent cash business. Black and cor [illegible] sold at 30c; inferior dull at 28@29c.

HAY—Small trade doing, supply and [illegible] being even. Quote $8@ for choice [illegible] of [illegible].

POTATOES—Only a retail trade [illegible] largely supplying the market at about [illegible] Sweets sold at 4½c.

ONIONS—Trade running on Oregon for [illegible] is paid. The jobbing price is 1@1½c.

FRUITS, ETC.—Apples in larger supp [illegible] choice meet with fair request for shipment [illegible] being favorite. Receiving prices are [illegible] occasional car of pears is sent east, 1½c bein [illegible] for selected. Common bring about 50c p [illegible] Other local sorts quiet and slow. Lemons [illegible] $10 50. Limes not generally traded in. P

will, thus armored and
defences, defy in de-
lad fleet that can be
nd as the boats and guns
lence, any rifled gun being
ire novelty is in the shot, it
may see ironclads out of
lives of the whole civilized
the opposite extreme from
to, and building the smallest
afely carry a gun. It is rash
g on such novel conditions
ar—that if from a gun of
shot can be fired which shall
f any ironclad in existence,
will be wisely expended in
accuracy alone, and it may
ke new calculations for the
most efficient type of gun,
he considered as far more
bents. A long gun of rela-
r and carrying a long shot
circumstances to be the gun

### E ABOUT OREGON.

ain Said to have Given the
ed to Salmon Canning

-Tribune Sept 4

old by an Oregonian of the
on canning industry which
proportions in that state He
her to a suggestion of that
orge Francis Train. Some
s to deliver a lecture in Port
the Fourth of July address
—Ed.] and in the afternoon
beak engaged in salmon fish-
th great success, and was
ntity of the great fish in the
talk of nothing else, and
e committee which had en-
y a substitution of salmon for
ddress in place of the one
the committee would not
rain began the speech an-
advertisements He got
l for half an hour or
the attraction of the
n his mind proved too much
is original subject and began
n. He drew a salmon on the
clared that the people before
g a mine of wealth close be-
them that they ought to be-
g at once that it was the
stry of the region and that
e quickly in the matter others
seize the prize. He became
lecture ended in a grand,
showing a salmon-colored
try One or two men in the
iscounting Train's prophe-
sed with his ideas, and re-
n out in a practical way
company, and the salmon-
as begun. It is worthy of
onnection that Train, erratic
shown himself, has on more
manifested singular shrewd-
the outcome of possible en-
ure of a locality He gave
"boom," and himself made
in real estate One more cog-
l machinery and he would be
ntry instead of a curiosity

### NS AND WIDOWS.

ount of fun in courting a
as not been used to it. She
oft things a fellow says, but
popping the question, or
kind, she gets frightened
wants time to consider until
oopholes for her lover to slip
t the least bit of trouble, if
ne he thinks he could love a
Young girls are timid and
if a fellow is not pretty cer-
recisely the angel he is look-
nge so as to have the refusal
more, and at the same time
neck out of the reach of a
suit when he happens to
eet faced angel that seems
suited to his taste It is dif
w She gets rid of all her
est convenient opportunity,
rincipal things she desires to
e she allows him to get ac-
colgirl of 16 trusts herself to
n sixty or ninety days' sight,
at the widow, like a thrifty
es out and examines the
concerning him, and then
wn terms for cash She has
he comes to market, and
if she were a very artless
y of him whenever he hap-
ose to her on the sofa,
es to one that he will never
t will buckle right up to her
n fairly and squarely and
e this she is not going to
and ask for a week or a
make up her mind she will
around his neck and look up
ne of Ella Wheeler's fiery
he has had time to catch his
himself nailed to the cross
pierces him to his very soul

### AN COLO TS

rm in the world of any one
t established in the southern
mprising 2500 acres with
trees. In order to estab-
Ezra A. Osborn a wealthy
wn Monmouth county,
ixty miles of the ocean front
rth on the north to Cape
In order to commence his
charter special vessels to
s from South America and
ough the surf in surf boats,
e government, from along
t He had to send workmen,
on the North by steamer to
y specially chartered sail
Cocoanut Strand, the village
the center of his planta
dertaking has cost an outlay
The 200 000 cocoanut trees
one-half have attained two
the other half one year's
the statistics of the product
e borne out, in the course of
s and then on for 100 years,
r each tree As the cocoanut
of the frost line and near
it has succeeded in monop-
e and there is in the United
cocoanut growing All the
an also be grown on the
well as all the early vege-
ave been known to pay a
eed $500 per acre At this
n so affects the temperature
te of Bermuda all the year
passage from St. Augustine
being completed at public
which will soon establish
nection all the year to C

### orm from the Bourbons.

[illegible]
p[illegible] who were dis-
y their party affairs were
are becoming convinced that
ck to that party for perma-
s they seek to have estab-
leveland himself may not be
them He is doubtless do
most sanguine reformer had
him. He has a personality
right direction. It remains
he can go toward redeeming
made with reference to civil
have now laws well adapted
il service by giving it reas-
, and we have also a presi
elf is disposed I believe to
with the same fidelity that
all the laws, but it is with
f every thoughtful person
party does not uphold the
uch of his duties It cannot
so The democratic party
eption of the benefits the
om the reform sought. It
or men who had the reform
ssume that further progress
made best in charge of the
Mr Cleveland may stem the
m in his own party, and by
e build up a party that will
He cannot, as I think, ef
eart which the democratic
n order to make it the re-
ountry

### —They Indorse

on Record.
nventions are beginning to
nt' of the administration
and spontaneous has been
anquets of last year

ood little boys from a Sun-
a who gave this interpre-
nt by his teacher "Behold,
olomon is here!" "Hold a
ear!" When at a loss to
n" to a question relative to
eacher, to jog his memory,
a man walk with?" Quick
eply, "A woman."—Boston

# COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY Sept. 10.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS—Past 24 hours 6672 ctls wheat, 306 bbls flour, 2772 ctls oats, 140 ctls barley, 225 lbs hides 350 lbs wool 69 cs eggs, 60 bxs fruit 13 pkgs butter, 1032 melons Also 14,680 ctls wheat, 150 bbls flour, 245 ctls barley from the eastern section

FREIGHTS—The Josie Troop and Director both wood came in open and the Benares Watson and Gen. Fairchild arrived under prior charters The en route list is not materially lessened, new additions almost making up the quantity lost by arrivals If any business has been done in futures it was kept very quiet From all that can be learned nothing has been done and as the conditions have been highly unfavorable to business it is altogether probable that information is quite correct Shippers have expressed no desire to take up tonnage, and at rates demanded for it they could not engage with any apparent profit Iron holds up pretty well for 42s 6d or more and wood about 40s Obtainable rates are not possible to learn At San Francisco two vessels were closed for berth business and a number for coal or lumber Two vessels were reported outside this morning.

REGISTERED TONNAGE STATEMENT.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| In port—Loading or to load wheat | 8 31 | |
| In Liverpool berth | 1 420 | |
| In China trade | 853—12 8 2 | |
| Wood disengaged | 1 77 | |
| On way—Due Aug Sept | 828 | |
| Due Sept. Oct | 13 775 | |
| Due Oct. Nov | 20 89 | |
| Due Nov Dec | 11,072 | |
| Due later on | 3 022—49,589 | |

WHEAT—Receipts for the past week were a total of 8940 tons a daily average of 261 tons valley and 1013 tons Walla Walla. Three steamers carried from this port 2900 tons and 884 tons went to Astoria to be loaded for San Francisco when convenient Last month 613 tons went to Astoria in this way, and the quantity did not appear in our regular export lists From time to time the quantity going in this way will be given but with deep river channels the amount will be less. One reason for such movement is that the Albina warehouses are crowded and sending to Astoria by river boat relieves them of that much The Beda is in the river and will probably carry out about 700 tons The transportation company is crowded for capacity and it is said have been trying to secure additional steamers Suitable ones are not to be had easily The Yaquina line has announced its intention of carrying grain and is now supposed to be fitting up its steamer for that purpose Considerable grain could and doubtless will be sent that way as steamers out of Portland are finding enough work in transporting what comes through from the eastern section thus being unable to promptly take all offering by the valley roads. This is a severe loss in business to the West Side [illegible] as it is unable to promise through transportation Should the Yaquina route make a success at the first [illegible] this business they can easily keep their one steamer employed A letter from Duluth says no Pacific wheat had reached there this season but a large quantity is expected there this month Statements going the rounds regarding last season's shipments that way and the probable amount to go this year are greatly exaggerated The railroads evidently have no agreements with each other and as all wheat leaving the Colfax section must travel two roads to get east more than $8 freight must be paid At present eastern prices it hardly pays to ship on a venture and the crowding of the steamers out of this port threatens to make Portland the market for Colfax wheat Wheat sections along the Northern Pacific road have an increased crop this year but their home demands have increased also Thus the outlook for eastward shipments of grain is very much mixed

New York speculators who have bought large quantities of wheat upon the reports of damaged crops seem to be getting very uneasy One New York party is credited with holding millions of bushels in the Chicago market at much higher prices than those prevailing now It is rumored that in despair of any other means of getting out of the hole the members of the unfortunate pool intend to make fictitious exports of wheat to Europe, to store it there and thus advance prices on this side under the plea that the export of grain is genuine. They can easily make their freight expenses out of the [illegible] and stock it home while the charges for storage and carrying at the [illegible] other side. The question of the capital employed in the operation cannot trouble them either for they can draw exchange against shipments The experiment would in any case be an interesting one to watch although its success is doubtful

The foreign market continued depressed last week, but is in better tone to-day Cargo sales were next to impossible Heavy rains for one or two days caused a feverish feeling, but trade was in no condition to be [illegible] Farmers' deliveries at British centers are fair for the time of year and show harvest to be well along Reports of defective yield and bad quality of new English wheat continues Mail advices give no sign of returning activity The British farmer is expected to need money and to obtain it will be compelled to sell wheat early The French have sold liberally because of this pressure and their markets declined Light shipments from America to Britain are commented upon by some of the trade abroad and as the quantity afloat is slowly decreasing India is the only country that keeps up its movement. London Liverpool and Glasgow flour stocks are diminishing and flour imports are not much more than half what they were a few months ago This is a tangible relief to the whole grain trade

The following statement will show the amount of farmers deliveries at British grain centers the imports of wheat and flour into the United Kingdom and the quantity afloat for the United Kingdom and the continent as per Beerbohm reports for the current week this year and the same week last year

| Farmers' deliveries | |
|---|---|
| 1885 | 35 000 to 40 000 qrs |
| 1884 | 50 000 to 60 000 qrs |
| Imports into U K— | |
| 1885 | 31 000 to [illegible]0 000 qrs wheat<br>100 000 to 105 000 bbls |
| 1884 | 41 000 to 4[illegible]0 000 qrs wheat<br>1[illegible] 000 to 200 000 bbls flour |

| Quantities afloat<br>Time | Quarters | For |
|---|---|---|
| Sept 10 1885 | 1 [illegible] 000 | U K |
| | 120,000 | Cont |
| Sept 11 1884 | 1 800 000 | U K |
| | 500 000 | Cont |
| Sept 3 1885 | 1 700 000 | U K |
| | 160 000 | Cont |
| Sept 4 1884 | 1 950,000 | U K |
| | 10 000 | Cont |

The local wheat market has enjoyed what might be called a heavy movement but transactions continued infrequent The large domestic movement has been given in detail Three ships are in foreign berth with two others preparing to load Shipments to Tacoma for foreign export are steady Shippers express no anxiety to buy and are generally credited with a[illegible] limits and their bids here would indicate [illegible] During the week a round lot of valley brought out a bid of $1 1¼, which figure is the probable extreme, although millers and [illegible] shipper will pay a fraction more. Last week $1 20 was quoted This figure [illegible] between $1 [illegible] Walla Walla [illegible] bid and $1 [illegible] Middlings [illegible] declined [illegible] California selling early at $1 17½, and Walla Walla offered $1 30 on wharf Shipments now would not promise a profit but those who sold ahead are safe while others are storing No vessels are loading full cargoes of Walla Walla there

BARLEY—The San Francisco market has weakened under increased arrivals and futures declined. Here but few purchases are recorded, $20@21 per ton being about best prices Receipts are almost wholly for through shipment account

FLOUR—Rather better local call but the market is very quiet Nothing done on foreign account It is said some of the mills are looking to China for [illegible] Standards quoted $4, less trade discount.

MILLSTUFF—Receipts fair and shipments light Local dealers well supplied Quote jobbing parcels bran $12@14 shorts $14@15 chop $1 50@18 middlings $18@20

OATS—Market lower as against last week Lower prices at San Francisco and a lessened call for export here being the contributing causes Heavy supplies present and prospective, of Oregon affected prices below and a weakness in the barley market lent some aid Another item and an important one here is that freight room by steamer is scarce shippers not being able to send when desired and purchases are compelled to lay over two or three steamers for shipment In the uncertain condition of the selling market this item becomes one of considerable importance A fair proportion of that recently shipped was against call board contracts and was not thrown upon the market. Buyers here for shipment bid 35c and have bought good quality for 35c In a small way dealers have paid 33@35c but the extreme cannot be said to represent cash business Black and common grey sold at 30c inferior dull at 27@28c

HAY—Small trade doing supplies and demand being even Quote $8@9 for choice $6 50@7 for inferior

POTATOES—Only a retail trade doing peddlers largely supplying the market at about 50c per sack Sweets sold at 1¼c.

ONIONS—Trade running on Oregon for which 1c is paid. The jobbing price is 1@1¼c

FRUITS ETC—Apples in larger supply and choice meet with fair request for shipment King's being favorite. Receiving prices are 50@70c. An occasional car of pears is sent east, 1¼c being paid for selected. Common bring about 60c per box Other local sorts quiet and slow. Lemons off to $10 50. Limes not generally traded in. Peaches are falling out few really choice to be had, quote 80c@$1 Grapes sold at 75@85c, tomatoes 50c bananas $3 75 melons $1 50@2

BUTTER—Poor grades largely closed out. Choice sells readily at 22½@25c, common slow at 18@22c and poor neglected at 8@12c

POULTRY—Chickens in better request in past few days, but supplies continued plentiful Quote $2 50@3 50 and $2@2 50 for old and young Ducks and geese have found sale at $4@5 and $6@9 but the request is falling off again

EGGS—Under lessened arrivals the price advanced to 22½c on Monday At the close stocks are only fair, few dealers having an over supply

### Markets by Telegraph

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

NEW YORK Sept. 10—Governments active and strong Stocks were dull feverish irregular and during the afternoon decidedly weak The general demoralization of freight rates which has extended to the south is having a depressing effect upon prices Much interest continues to be felt in the transaction consummated yesterday by the Union Pacific by which it has at last changed the character of its floating debt Opening prices this morning do not differ much from yesterday's closing but the highest prices to-day in most cases were made at or soon after 1 o'clock Although the market was very irregular fluctuations generally were within a narrow range, and in a few instances prices slightly higher were made after midday A very decided weakness was developed in the afternoon An effort was made to check the decline just before 3 P M which resulted in closing the market, in many cases small fractions above the lowest figures

MONEY BONDS AND STOCKS

NEW YORK Sept. 10.—Money easy at $1@1½, Prime paper 4@5 Exchange bills dull and unchanged

BONDS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3s | 103¼ | 4s | 1[illegible] |
| 4½s | 112⅞ | Pacific 6s | 128 |

STOCKS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| American Express | 97 | Northwestern | 9[illegible] |
| Can Pacific | 45 | N Y Central | [illegible] |
| Canada Southern | 35 | Or Navigation | [illegible] |
| Central Pacific | 36½ | Transcontinental | [illegible] |
| Burlington | 127¾ | Improvement | [illegible] |
| Lackawanna | 98½ | Pacific Mail | [illegible] |
| D & R. G | 10¾ | Panama | [illegible] |
| Erie | 14½ | Rock Island | 118½ |
| Kansas & Texas | 22¾ | St. Paul | [illegible] |
| Lake Shore | 68 | Texas Pacific | 1[illegible] |
| Louisville Nashville | 44⅛ | Union Pacific | 49⅛ |
| Michigan Central | 61⅛ | United States | 53 |
| Northern Pacific | 20 | Fargo | 113 |
| N P Preferred | 43⅜ | Western Union | 69 |

SAN FRANCISCO MINING STOCK REPORT

SAN FRANCISCO Sept. 10.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hale & Norcross | 4 50 | Savage | [illegible] 00 |
| Sierra Nevada | 1 10 | Chollar | 1 40 |
| Potosi | 10 | Navajo | 80 |
| Overman | 5 | Gould & Curry | 1 0[illegible] |
| Alta | 40 | Ophir | 1 [illegible]0 |
| Best & Belcher | 1 65 | Con. Cala & Va. | 1 [illegible] |
| Mexican | 75 | Bodie | [illegible] |
| Union | 8 | | |

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS

SAN FRANCISCO Sept. 10—Freights—The market is weak and demand limited The British Bark [illegible]hurst [illegible] tons previously reported at 30s to Cork U K only gets 2[illegible]s for part of cargo The balance of freight room is reported offering at 26s 3d

Receipts—Wheat [illegible]000 ctls flour 18 000 qr sks oats 1400 ctls potatoes 11 500 sks barley [illegible]000 centals

Wheat Spot The market has a better tone in sympathy with other markets, but the amount of business passing is small Offerings light holders but little disposed to sell at present prices No 1 shipping nominal at $1 3[illegible]@1 40 for Walla Walla $1 35 bid Futures are fairly active prices [illegible] higher but fell off towards noon No 1 white buyer 1885 $1 46@1 4[illegible] buyer the season $1 [illegible]

Barley—Spot market steady at the decline receipts are increasing and offerings large No 1 feed held at $1 [illegible] futures quiet No 1 feed, buyer 1885 $1 33@1 34 buyer the season $1 3[illegible]

Oats Offerings heavy and the market has a weak tone Oregon quoted $1 15@1 2[illegible] Washington $1 10@1 1[illegible]

Potatoes The market is unimproved receipts large

Butter—Light demand and market is steady

Eggs Steadily held

Provisions Receipts are in excess of requirements and prices favor buyers

Veal—The market has a good undertone

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET

CHICAGO Sept 10 Cattle Receipts [illegible]00 stronger shipping steers [illegible] to 1500 lbs $[illegible] stockers and feeders dull at $2 [illegible]@3 40 Texans firm 1000 to 1[illegible]0 lbs [illegible] western rangers steadier natives and half-breeds $[illegible] cows $2 50@[illegible] 40 wintered Texans [illegible] Sale [illegible] Wyoming Texans [illegible] to 1,05 lbs [illegible]

Hogs Receipts 1[illegible] 500 light stronger packing weaker rough and mixed $[illegible] packing and shipping $4@4 40 light $3 [illegible]@4 [illegible]

Sheep—Receipts 1[illegible]00 steady natives [illegible] 100 lbs and over $[illegible] Texans [illegible]

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKET

CHICAGO Sept. 10 Wheat active unsettled and nervous closing [illegible] over yesterday [illegible] September 80⅞c October [illegible] November Corn less active nervous and weaker closed [illegible] under yesterday 44[illegible]c cash 4[illegible]c October 40[illegible] November Oats quiet dull and a shade lower 2[illegible]c September [illegible]c October Rye steady at 56c Barley quiet at 65c Pork very quiet weak and [illegible] lower $8 [illegible] September Lard easier and [illegible] lower $6 0[illegible] September Bulk meats quiet and steady unchanged shoulders $3 [illegible] short clear $5 [illegible] short ribs $5 [illegible] Whisky nominal at $1 08

MONEY MARKET

SAN FRANCISCO Sept. 10—Sterling exchange on London banks 60 days $4 8[illegible]@4 8[illegible] documentary, $4 81½@4 81½ Transfers 1[illegible]

Bank of England rate of interest [illegible]

NEW YORK Sept 10 Sterling exchange prime banks long $4 83½ short $4 85¼

Silver bullion 1000 fine per fine ounce $1 04

Good commercial from 1 to ½c lower documentary, ½c lower

[illegible]—Bs 103¾ [illegible]

LONDON Sept. 10—Silver bullion English standard 925 fine per fine ounce 4[illegible]

BEERBOHM GRAIN REPORT

LONDON Sept. 10—Floating cargoes steadier Cargoes on passage and for shipment steady Good cargoes California wheat off coast 35s@34s 6d

LIVERPOOL—Spot market wheat firmly held maize rather more inquiry Quantities on passage To the United Kingdom for ports of call and direct ports wheat and flour 1 [illegible]25 000 quarters to the continent 120 000 qrs wheat

NEW YORK MARKETS

NEW YORK, Sept 10 Wheat firmer opened at [illegible]c October 95¾ November 9[illegible] December [illegible] January At noon 93[illegible]c October [illegible]c November 97[illegible]c December 98[illegible]c January

NEW YORK Sept 10—Wheat closed weaker 95[illegible] October 9[illegible] November 9[illegible] December 98[illegible] January

LIVERPOOL GRAIN MARKET

LIVERPOOL Sept 10—Wheat firm winter [illegible] 11[illegible] spring 6s 10½d Corn steady new mixed 4s [illegible]d for October and November

PETROLEUM

NEW YORK Sept 10—Petroleum firm United 101[illegible]

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

SHIPPING NOTES

The Br ship M E Watson, 1670 tons, arrived in to-day consigned to and under charter outward by Balfour Guthrie & Co. She comes in ballast from Panama [illegible]0 days via San Francisco

The J E Brown arrived at Coos Bay [illegible] the 4th inst, to discharge

The Am ship Tillie E Starbuck arrived at Falmouth [illegible] according to a cablegram received by Taylor Young & Co She sailed hence May [illegible] there in 10[illegible] days [illegible]

During August [illegible] vessels sailed from Puget Sound with [illegible] They carried [illegible] 1,678 ft rough [illegible],100 ft tongued and grooved 301,[illegible]5 ft dressed 47,129 ft surfaced lumber 300 000 shingles, 58,8[illegible] pickets 1,049,050 laths all of the value of $105 [illegible] One vessel carried 300 cs salmon to Valparaiso Of the fleet 8 were American 2 British and one each Chilian French and Norwegian Three loaded at Tacoma two at Ludlow three at Blakely three at Gamble and one each at Utsalady and Discovery Three went to Melbourne three to Sydney two to Honolulu and one each to Shanghai Townsville Valparaiso Callao and Noumea.

VESSELS IN PORT AND RIVER

Bk Coloma 851 in China trade E F Hawkins

Br sh Forth [illegible] loading wheat Sibson Quackenbush & Co

Br sh British Army 1 [illegible] loading wheat Crear & Co

Br bk St Helma, 564 loading wheat Sibson Quackenbush & Co

Sh John T Berry 1370 to load salmon and grain Meyer Wilson & Co

Br sh City of Benares, 1567 to load grain Balfour Guthrie & Co

Bk Gen Fairchild 1436 to load grain Steel & Co

Br sh M. E Watson 1670, to load wheat Balfour Guthrie & Co

Br bk Josie Troop 1068 wood disengaged Master

Br bk Director 694 wood disengaged Allen & Lewis

DOMESTIC PORTS

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept 9—Arrived—State of California Portland schr Annie Larsen Utsalady, schr Truckee, Coos Bay Sailed—Str Columbia Portland, strs Arago and Coos Bay, Coos Bay Br ship Eleanor Margaret, Cork.

Sept 10—Arrived—Str Barnard Castle Departure Bay sch Gotama, Coos Bay sch Ida Schnauer, Kahului, bk Northwest, Madison, bk Cassandra Adams Nanaimo Sailed—Sh Ivanhoe Seattle sh Henry Villard, Seattle

TACOMA Sept 10—Sailed—Sh Alaska San Francisco

PORT BLAKELY Sept 9—Sailed Ital bk Monte Tabor South America schr Aurora San Pedro

Sept. 10—Arrived—Sh Topgallant San Francisco

PORT TOWNSEND Sept 7—Arrived Bk Ceylon Hilo

Sept. 8—Arrived—Sh Melrose and bkt Modoc San Francisco Sailed—Sh Ericson Sydney sh Bonanza, Valparaiso, bk Estella, Australia.

ASTORIA, Sept 10.—Lurline left up at 9 A M with Director. Str Walla Walla left for San Francisco at 11 A. M. Br ship M. E. Watson, from Panama, arrived at 2 40 P M

CAPE HANCOCK, Sept. 10—Str Walla Walla passed out at 12 M Br sh M. E Watson passed in at 12 M. At 4 P. M. clear, wind west, six miles, bar rough sch Garfield and bkt Tam O Shanter in Baker's bay

FOREIGN PORTS

SYDNEY—Sailed July 25—Br sh Allerton and Br bk Caonabo Portland

BRISBANE—Sailed July 29—Br bks West York Primera and Compadre Portland

FALMOUTH, Sept 10—Arrived—Sh Tillie E Starbuck, Portland

TONNAGE ON THE WAY, SEPT 10

List of vessels on the way to this port, where from, sailing date if known, and registered tonnage Those marked ‡ are iron or steel

Feb 25—Ger sh ‡Moltke, 828, Liverpool Arr Victoria Aug 26.
April 30—Br sh ‡Grisedale 1222 Liverpool
May 12—Br sh ‡Abeona, 979, Burntisland
April 14—Sh Olive S. Southard 1135 New York
July 29—Br bk ‡West York, 683 Brisbane,
Br bk ‡Victoria Bay 1118 Sydney
Br bk ‡Elwy 767 Newcastle A.
Br bk ‡Primera 597 Brisbane
Br bk Singapore 656 Buenos Ayres
August 18—Br bk ‡Highmoor 1113 Australia
August 1—Br bk ‡Tythonus 1152 Sydney
To Aug 31—Br bk ‡Firth of Stronsa 1211 Sydney
Br bk ‡Noss Head 1072 Sydney
August 1—Br bk ‡Lord Kinnaird 844 Caldera
July 29—Br bk ‡Compadre 800 Brisbane
Sh ‡T F Oakes 1833 San Pedro
Br sh ‡Espiegadera 1529 Australia
Br sh ‡City of Florence 1290 Australia
Br sh ‡Grasmere 1246 Auckland
Br bk ‡Earl Rosebery 1150 Buenos Ayres
Br sh ‡Abercorn 1277 Sydney
Br sh ‡Carmarthen Castle 1407 Wilmington
Br bk ‡Mercia 750 Australia
August 20—Br bk ‡Cross Hill 1019 Sydney
July 5—Br sh ‡Allerton 1028 Sydney
Br bk ‡Lochrana, 881 Panama
Br bk ‡Clan McLeod 646 Rio
July 30—Br sh ‡Durisdeer 989 Dunedin
Br sh ‡Cormorant 1013 Australia
To Aug 20—Br bk Dilbhur 1281 Coquimbo
July 25—Br bk Caonabo 666 Sydney
Br bk ‡Abernyte 700 Brisbane
Br bk ‡County of Merioneth 1066 Montevideo
To July 2—Br bk ‡Lalla Rookh 814 Adelaide
July 23—Br bk ‡Norcross 801 Bundaberg
Aug 25—Br sh ‡Macdiarmid 1560 Sydney
Br bk ‡Peri 817 Brisbane
Br bk ‡Santiago 1150 Sydney
Br bk ‡Maude, 1017 Sydney
To Aug 1—Br bk ‡Java, 890 Valparaiso
Br sh ‡Ralston 816, Adelaide
Br bk ‡Currumbey 1255 Sydney
Br bk ‡Glenafton 1109, Brisbane
Br bk ‡Lorraine 823, Algoa bay
Sept —Br bk ‡Firth of Dornoch 207, Liverpool
Sept. 5—Br bk ‡Kincardineshire 1282 London.
Aug. 31—Br bk ‡Dovenby 833, Liverpool via Victoria.

## THE HOTELS

ST CHARLES

R I Denham, Salem
H I [illegible]ding, Dalles
A H Grubler do
T I Price Cal
F B Collins Summerville
W W Caviness Pendleton
T R Oliver, do
Miss I Howard do
J H Foley, do
I Matlock do
Miss I Kenney do
J H Tongue Hillsboro
I Anderson Astoria
A Berg do
C H Martin Tacoma
A Scammon do
T F Conn Albany
Miss A Waller Minn
W F Jewett Drains
W B Tengre Springfield
J M Seetchler Eagle C
W H [illegible]unk, McMinnville
A S Reed do
C M Lood do
F W Funk, do
J I Chapman Hubbard
R Smith do
A S Batty do
C Johnson Denver
C B Hams Grass Vt
[illegible] Astoria
A L Bennett do
G A Brown do
H M Fellon do
J T Windson Wallula
J W O Donnell do
F A Brigham Drains
Mrs Jackson Dalles
Mrs Emer do
Mrs M F Hood W Walla
W Blakely & wf do
S I Morse Pendleton
Mrs A I Spilman Freeport
J I Ferry do
Miss R Spilman do
G S Wolverton do
F Malone N Y
B Coffey Kalama
Mrs Charters Astoria
C Butler Victoria
J H Hamilton & wf B Isl
T R Imbrie do
Mrs L Imbrie do
Miss J Imbrie do
J H Vaughn Molalla
I Mayer do
W Crabbe do
C H Mathes Eugene

INTERNATIONAL

George Jones San Fran
John Brooks do
Thos Howard do
S I Livers do
T B Davis do
A Walker Marion
J Freund do
S H Fisher do
Mrs J A [illegible] Co
[illegible]
D F Davi do
[illegible]
[illegible]
Geo [illegible]heskey do
C W B[illegible]
Mrs C W McColl do
Miss M [illegible] McColl do
Herr McColl do
[illegible] San Fran
M D Reed, do
Wm Williams do
[illegible] Astoria
F I Freddis Sheridan
A I Fike Ashland
Jos Wall Vancouver
Herr Stearns do
John Green do
Wm Wilson Scappoose
J McNeely Lewiston
Thos Nevers do
E D King, Dayton
John Campbell do
Mrs J Campbell do
Frank Herkel do
Mrs Haines Yakima
Miss Haines do
R I Harting [illegible]
T J Stephen [illegible]
W J Dey Tacoma
Jo Swan do
F I Hiss Wasco
Jos Alexander do
Mrs C Reed do
Fr [illegible]rglow do
O Odium do
W H Holladay Iowa
Mrs W H Holladay do
I H Holladay do
[illegible] H Holladay do
Fred H Holladay do
Chas F Butt St Paul
S A Griffin Yreka
T C Berry do
John Gay Oregon
Abram Dittman Fairfield
S Watson do

OCCIDENTAL

W H Inn & wf Eagle Cr
R Ross Cape Horn
I Spears Vancouver
W I Howell Independence
I Maynler do
I H Gould Corvallis
Mrs D Cronk New Era
Miss E Cronk do
T Taylor & wf Carlton
A Finn do
D F Lush do
F Moeller Vancouver
I Bond Pendleton
I W Miller Kansas
C Gates do
H [illegible]bold do
M R Zumwalt Eugene
C Burns McMinnville
J Johnson Alaska
T I Imbrie Hillsboro
Miss J Imbrie do
Miss E H Imbrie do
J B [illegible] Vancouver
Mrs Smith Vancouver
F M Collins Dallas
I Roger N Yamhill
A I Wright do
F [illegible] Helix
C Pickard do
W Wellington Vancouver
I Phillips & wf [illegible]
W I Elmer Fishers Ldg
C C Masten Skamokawa
M Maher Tillamook
C Specht Woodland
C Jornsgaard Skamokawa
J I Gray do
J Van Winkle Grass Valley
I Helmer Vancouver Is
C I Zumwalt Lewisville
H I Wright Looking Gl
I Randall do
M Lessler Fulton
I C Dodd Dallas
J McCain Lafayette
I S Ilsen Fairfield Ia
W H Tidd & fy N Yamhill
J I Stout Scavlow
I Fernehan Bradbury
I H Nichols Corvallis

QUIMBY HOUSE

Mrs Spinner Oregon
W I Derby McMinnville
A E Francis Cleveland
Mrs Buffington Oregon
Miss Buffington do
W J Callis Topeka Kan
T W Williams Victoria
Mrs Williams do
H H Holt Tacoma
I A Wood, do
Y Stegmiller Illinois
F R Neal McKay
A Wiley Tacoma
J W Campbell Oregon
F T Smith do
Henry James do
I C Latham St Paul
Wm Marks Eugene
Mrs W Marks do
J H Black, do
Wm Black do
J H Harper Spokane
J H Brady Chicago
D Gunning, Bellvoe
Mrs D Gunning do
W S Wiley Dalles
Miss Foster do
M Maynard Omaha
C Lorilt Oregon
M Magher do
Mrs Magher do
C Spinner do
Mrs Gantril, Salem
I Sullivan Corvallis
Wm Brophy New Orleans
H James do
J B Goff do
F D Goff do
A H Williams do
Wm Marks Eugene
J T Hampton Salem
W H Watson Chicago
Mrs W H Watson do
F D Higgins St Louis
I N Ransom do
Wm Ransom do

HOLTON HOUSE

Eugene Semple Vancouver
Mrs Brown Tualatin
Mrs D B Baldwin do
I M Cooper St Paul
S M Knight do
F D Cogswell Medford
I D Whitman, Iowa
C [illegible] Gray do
E W Holmes Oakland
D C Lodgers New York
R Crane Walla Walla
F B McElroy Salem
R T Denham do
Jas McKay Champoeg
B T Nolan [illegible] N Y
I M Stuart Illinois
D I Sharp Beaverton
Jno I Hoffman Forest Gr
C W Daniel do

ESMOND

I B Lovell, Westport
Mrs S M McClure Wash
H Small England
Dr C Clemmer St I
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
M E [illegible]
W C Hayes Astoria
A C Clarke St I
D Dalmar Chicago
G W Johnson Endicott
D B Hinkley St P
Nelson Bennett [illegible]
S I Murphy St P
E Jeremiah Eugene
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
C P Parker St I
C H Anderson Newark

MERCHANT

A Campbell St Helens
T F McClellan, St Paul
M D Rawlston do
Andy Cowen do
Mrs I M Moore Louisville
Robt P Day Omaha
Jas A Bromley Montana
D I [illegible] do
J F Stewart Puyallup
Mrs S M Best Pendleton
Miss M Best do
B W Roloson & w Chicago
W B Keep do
R Hancock Glencoe
Chas B Wells New York

GILMAN

A R Knoll, San Fran
G Aaron do
J H Eaton, do
Thos R Humphrey Seattle
Baron Boeselager Mt Angel
A McDonald Dayton
Mrs L M Kahlon, N York
J K Graham Alkali
J T Nass & fam Waterloo
C P Chamberlin [illegible]

### No Favors for Civil Service Reform in the Democratic Party

New York Sun Ind Dem

There has been as yet no encouragement for pedagogue-made civil service reform in the democratic state conventions of this year From none of them has come a good word for it The Virginia democrats do not want it The Iowa democrats do not want it The Mississippi democrats do not want it The Pennsylvania democrats do not want it The Ohio democrats do not want it. It is not to be expected that they should The democratic party will have to undergo greater changes than have ever yet come to it It will have to change, indeed the principles upon which it is founded and even the elements of which it is composed, before it can give its sincere adherence to a scheme essentially aristocratic and anti popular It will require something more than a slight interfusion of independent republicanism to transform the democracy so

### The Obstacle to a Business Revival

Albany Journal (Rep)

Until the assurance can be felt that the policy of protection to home industries and not to tariff for revenue only is to prevail we cannot have a healthy and lasting reaction in business

### There is Where it will be Righted.

New Orleans Times-Democrat (Dem

If the "unrepentant rebel" of the South really has two votes instead of one by suppressing the ballot of his colored neighbor, the matter can only be righted at a national election.

### Still Driving at the Mugwumps

Macon Telegraph (Dem.)

Because a man is a free-trader and hates Blaine are no reasons why he should be considered a democrat and be permitted to confuse the councils of the party.

RED STAR

TRADE MARK. RED STAR

COUGH CURE

Absolutely
Free from Opiates, Emetics and Poisons

A PROMPT, SAFE, SURE CURE

For Coughs, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Influenza, Colds, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Quinsy, Pains in Chest, and other affections of the Throat and Lungs.

Price 50 cents a bottle Sold by Druggists and Dealers. Parties unable to induce their dealer to promptly get it for them will receive two bottles, Express charges paid, by sending one dollar to

THE CHARLES A. VOGELER COMPANY,
Sole Owners and Manufacturers,
Baltimore, Maryland U. S. A.

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS"

CAUTION.

"A careful examination of the cholera epidemic in Spain proves that the disease has followed the streams of the country in which the germs of the disease had fallen, and from which water for drink is taken by the inhabitants of villages and cities."

New York Times July 23, 1885.

[illegible] purity of APOLLINARIS offe[illegible] [illegible] dangers [illegible] ordinary dr[illegible] [illegible] accord [illegible] of [illegible] Dover

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

FOR SALE BY

TAYLOR, YOUNG & CO.

PORTLAND

HUMPHREYS'

HOMEOPATHIC

Veterinary Specifics

Cure Diseases of

Horses, Cattle, Sheep

DOGS, HOGS, POULTRY,

In use for over 20 years by Farmers, Stockbreeders, Horse R. R., &c

Used by U. S. Government.

STABLE CHART
Mounted on Rollers & Book Mailed Free.

Humphreys' Med. Co. 109 Fulton St. N Y

HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFIC No. 28

In use 30 years. The only successful remedy for

Nervous Debility, Vital Weakness,

and Prostration from over-work or other causes. $1 per vial, or 5 vials and large vial powder for $5. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS, or sent postpaid on receipt of price.—Humphreys' Medicine Co. 109 Fulton St., N Y

DR. [illegible]

[illegible] years [illegible]

[illegible] Market Street [illegible] Kearny

[illegible]

Cures all forms of PRIVATE, CHRONIC and SEXUAL DISEASES.

Spermatorrhea and Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth [illegible] in maturer years, or other causes, and producing some of the following effects: Nervousness, Seminal Emissions (night emissions by dreams) D[illegible] of Sight, [illegible] Memory, Physical Decay, Pimples on Face, A[illegible] to Society of Females, Confusion of Ideas, Loss of Sexual Power, &c. rendering marriage improper or unhappy, are thoroughly and permanently cured. SYPHILIS positively cured and entirely eradicated from the system. Gonorrhea, GLEET, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia or Rupture, Piles and other private diseases quickly cured.

It is self-evident that a physician who pays special attention to a certain class of diseases, and treating thousands annually, acquires great skill. Physicians knowing this fact often recommend persons to my care. When it is inconvenient to visit the city for treatment, medicine can be sent privately and safely by mail or express anywhere.

Cures Guaranteed in all Cases undertaken.

Consultations personally or by letter free and invited. Charges reasonable and correspondence strictly confidential.

PRIVATE COUNSELOR

Of 200 pages, sent to any address securely sealed for thirty (30) cents. Should be read by all. Address as above. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Sundays 2 to 4 P. M.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS

HEALTH AND STRENGTH REGAINED

WEAK NERVOUS INVALIDS

and others seeking Health, Strength and Energy, are advised to send for "The Electric Review," a large illustrated journal published for free distribution. It treats on health, hygiene, physical culture and [illegible] subjects, and is a [illegible] encyclopedia of [illegible] for suffering humanity afflicted with long-standing [illegible] [illegible] and painful diseases. [illegible]

SURE DEATH!

"BUHACH," [illegible] CALIFORNIA [illegible] [illegible] enjoying its great usefulness. Directions with each package. Druggists and grocers sell it at 25c, 50c, 75c, $1 25 a can, and 5 lb cans at $4 50 per can. Never buy BUHACH in bulk, but in original cans, and see that they are sealed and covered by our trade mark as success will not crown your efforts unless you use genuine BUHACH

BUHACH PRODUCING & M'F'G CO., Manufacturers

154 Levee St. Stockton Cal and
49 Cedar street, New York City N Y

SNELL, HEITSHU & WOODWARD, Agts
[illegible] Portland, Oregon.

HOP KEE & CO.

MERCHANT TAILORS

And Manufacturers of Underwear

Suits Made to Order,

And much cheaper than formerly Dealers in Fancy Goods, Silk Handkerchiefs etc
Very lowest prices.

81 Second st. cor. Oak and Second Portland

HOLLISTER & YERRILL
Manufacturers of
Red Rubber Stamps,
STEEL SEALS ETC
62 First St., Portland, Or
Sole Agt for Columbia Bicycles

J LOEWENBERG, Portland. | PHIL. GOLDSMITH N. Y.

GOLDSMITH & LOEWENBERG

MANUFACTURERS OF

Stoves, Ranges & Hollow-ware.

Importers of Metals, Iron and Lead Pipe, House-furnishing Hardware, Pumps and Plumbers' Goods, Full line of Tinners' Tools and Material.
84 and 86 Front St.

MEYER, WILSON & CO.,

PORTLAND OREGON.

COMMISS'N & SHIPPING MERCHANTS

Liberal Advances made on Shipments of Wheat and Flour

ORDERS EXECUTED BY OUR DIRECT LINE OF sailing vessels from Liverpool to Portland for J B White & Bros.' Cement, Pig Iron, Coal, Coke, English Salt, Fire Brick, Bags and Bagging, Tern Plates. etc.

### BANKS.

D. P. THOMPSON, President | F. DEKUM, Vice Pres't | R. L. DURHAM Cashier.

The Portland Savings Bank

OF PORTLAND, OR.

PAYS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS,

Transacts a general Banking Business Receives Accounts subject to check, and sells Exchange on New York, San Francisco and all principal points in the Northwest.

Directors:
D. P. Thompson, J W Brazee, M. S. Burrell,
Frank Dekum, E. J. Jeffery, W. Y. Spencer
E. S. Kearney, R. M. Wade, W. K. Smith.
S. Hirsch, Geo. H. Durham,
Union Block cor Second and Stark Sts.

Maverick National Bank.

BOSTON MASS

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital | $400 000 |
| Surplus | 400 000 |

Accounts of Banks, Bankers and Mercantile firms received and any Business connected with Banking solicited

Exchange drawn and Cable Transfers made on the principal cities of Europe

ASA P. POTTER, President.
J W WORK Cashier

D L. HAWKINS, Manager, J P MARSHALL, Cashier

AINSWORTH & CO.,
BANKERS,
Third and Oak.

TRANSACT A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

A Safe Deposit Department

Connected with the Bank.
SAFES RENTED on easy terms
Superior facilities for the safe keeping of special deposits.

THE PORTLAND NATIONAL BANK.

TRANSACTS GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

ACCOUNTS kept subject to check.
SELLS EXCHANGE on San Francisco and New York,
MAKES COLLECTIONS on favorable terms.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, available in Europe and the Eastern States.

NO RISK

PORTLAND MORTGAGES,

7 and 8 per cent GUARANTEED

NEGOTIATED FOR LENDERS

CORRESPONDENCE

Is solicited, and every information and facility for examination will be furnished by applying to
WILLIAM REID, President.

—HAS—

LOANED ON MORTGAGES
$7,597,721 in 11 Years.

OREGON AND WASHINGTON

Mortgage Savings Bank

51 First street, Portland, Or

Rates of Interest on Deposits,

| | |
|---|---|
| Three months | 4 per cent. |
| Six months | 5 " |
| Nine months, | 5½ " |
| One Year | 6 " |

First National Bank

OF PORTLAND.

| | |
|---|---|
| President | HENRY FAILING |
| Vice President | H W CORBETT |
| Cashier | G E. WITHINGTON |

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, available in Europe and the Eastern States.
SIGHT EXCHANGE & TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS sold on New York, Boston, Chicago St. Louis and San Francisco.
SIGHT and SIXTY DAY BILLS drawn in sums to suit on London, Paris, Berlin, Frankfort on the Main, Hongkong
COLLECTIONS made on favorable terms at all accessible points

Willamette Savings Bank

OF PORTLAND OR.

TRANSACTS GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

ACCOUNTS kept subject to check
SELLS EXCHANGE on San Francisco and New York
MAKES COLLECTIONS on favorable terms.

PAYS INTEREST ON TIME DEPOSITS.

Directors:
President, James Steel, Vice President, W C Johnson, Cashier I A Macrum J Loewenberg J W Cook H L Hoyt, J F Watson, R Gill L Fleischner

Ladd & Tilton, Bankers,

Transact a General Banking Business

INTEREST allowed on Time Deposits.
COLLECTIONS made at all points on favorable terms.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, available in Europe and the Eastern States.
SIGHT EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS sold on New York Washington, Chicago St. Louis, Denver, Omaha, San Francisco and various points in Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana and British Columbia.
EXCHANGE sold on London, Paris, Berlin, Frankfort and Hongkong

Metropolitan Savings Bank

N. E. Cor First and Stark sts Portland, Or

Transacts a General Banking Business allows interest on deposits as follows

On 3 months certificates 4 per cent.
On 6 months certificates 5 per cent.
On 12 months certificates 6 per cent.

Directors:
W W Thayer, H W Scott, Ira F Powers,
R D Shattuck, H. W Monastes, C. H. Dodd,
G. P Hogue, J. K. Smith, R. Williams,
Van B DeLashmutt.

London and San Francisco Bank.

LIMITED.

Capital and Reserve $2,300 000

Head Office, 22 Old Broad st., London.

This Bank transacts a General Banking and Exchange business, makes loans, discounts bills, and issues commercial and travellers' credits, available in any city in the world.

Portland Branch, 48 First St.
W MACKINTOSH, Manager.

Bank of British Columbia.

Incorporated by Royal Charter
Paid-up Capital and Reserve .. $2,000,000

Head Office, 28 Cornhill, London.
Branches—Portland, San Francisco, Victoria.

This Bank transacts a General Banking and Exchange business. Loans made, Bills Discounted and Commercial Credits granted. Deposits received on current account, subject to check, also on special certificate. FRED'K TOWNSEND Manager

### MARKETS

FULTON MARKET,
S W. cor. Fifth and Washington sts

JOHN J JENNINGS,
DEALER IN
Fish, Oysters, Poultry, Game, Eggs

Oysters a specialty [illegible] [illegible] Fish shipped [illegible] part of the country

O'SHEA BROS.,
Wholesale Butchers & Packers
And Retail Dealers in all kinds of Meats.
Special attention given to supplying ships.
Stalls 25, 26 and 24 Central Market, Portland

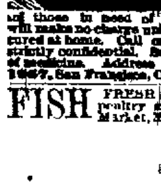
A. H. JOHNSON,
CENTRAL MARKET,
Wholesale Butcher and Packer.
Special attention paid to supplying ships.
Highest cash prices paid for all kinds of fat stock

PACIFIC MARKET,
H. M. SPAULDING THOS. PAPWORTH.
SPAULDING & PAPWORTH,
BUTCHERS AND PACKERS, DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF MEATS,
Corner Third and Ash Streets.

### COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

BALFOUR, GUTHRIE & CO.,
Shipping and Commission Merchants,
AGENTS FOR
The British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co., L'd.
Import and offer for sale—Steam and Household Coal, Foundry Coke, Pig Iron, Fire Bricks English Salt, Cement, Soda Crystals, Soda Ash, Caustic and Bicarb. Soda, Coke, Charcoal and Roofing Tin Plate; Block Tin, New and Second-hand Grain Bags, etc,
Office—Corner First and A streets.
Wharf—Mersey Dock foot of O st.
BALFOUR, GUTHRIE & CO., San Francisco.
BALFOUR, WILLIAMSON & CO., Liverpool.

TO THE UNFORTUNATE.



DR. GIBBON'S Dispensary, No. 623 Kearney St., San Francisco Established in 1854, for the treatment of Sexual and Seminal Diseases, such as Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Syphilis in all its forms, Seminal Weakness and Impotency. Loss of Manhood permanently cured. The sick and afflicted should not fail to call upon him. The Doctor has visited the hospitals of Europe and obtained a great deal of valuable information, which he is competent to impart to those in need of his services. DR. GIBBON will make no charge unless he effects a cure. Persons cured at home. Call or write. All communications strictly confidential. Send ten dollars for a package of medicine. Address DR. J. F. GIBBON, Box 1957, San Francisco, Cal. (Mention Daily Oregonian.

FISH FRESH AND SALT WATER FISH poultry game and oysters. Baltimore Market, 20 First st., Giustin & Co.

### RIVER AND OCEAN SHIPPING

SELLWOOD TIME TABLE.
The steamer CITY OF SELLWOOD
Will make regular trips from foot of Taylor street each day between Portland Sellwood Milwaukie and Oswego, touching at City View Park, Red House and River View Cemetery every trip.
WEEK DAYS—Leave Sellwood 6 30, 8.30 A M 1, 3.30 and 5 P M. Leave Portland 7 and 11 A. M. 2, 4 and 6 20 P. M.
SUNDAY TRIPS—Leave Sellwood 7, 9 30, 10.30 and 11 30 A M, 3.30 and 5 P M. Leave Portland 8, 10 and 11 A M 2, 4 and 6 P M.
At 7 A M and 2 P M leaves Portland for Milwaukie, White House and Oswego Returning leaves Oswego at 8 A. M and 3 P M., touching at all intermediate points up and down. 4jyt

SUTTON & CO'S DISPATCH LINE

For Portland, Or., Direct!

The Favorite A1 First-class Clipper,
C S. HURLBUT,
WATTS Master
Will be ready for cargo the latter part of September and sail in October SUTTON & CO. 81 South st. N Y
SUTTON & BEEBE, Consignees, 18 N Front st Portland

Upper Willamette.

STEAMER A. A. McCULLY FOR
Butteville, Champoeg Dayton and Way Landings.
Leaves Salmon street dock at 6 A M Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays
J I HATCH Agent, 31½ Front st

FOR CHARTER.

TO EXCURSIONS AND HUNTERS STEAMER Uncle Richard [illegible] to charter for small parties at reasonable rates Apply at boat foot of Jefferson street or Jefferson street ferry 23a

For Astoria—Fast Time.

STR. TELEPHONE
LEAVE MORRISON ST TUESDAY & THURSDAY at 6 A M on Sunday at 9 A M Returning leaves Astoria, Monday, Wednesday Friday, 6 A M
ON SATURDAY MAKES ROUND TRIP Leaves Portland at 6 A M and Astoria at 2 P M reaching Portland at 8 20 P M
Close connections at Astoria for Seaside and Ilwaco at Kalama with N P R.R. to Sound.
Round Trip Tickets—To Astoria $2 50 Seaside $5 Ilwaco $3 75. E. A SEELY Agent Portland
U B SCOTT Pres't Telephone No 351

FOR TILLAMOOK.

STR. A B FIELD CAPT GABRIELSON WILL make regular trip from Astoria (weather permitting) until further notice during Aug Sept and Oct. Freight per O R & N Co. will connect at Astoria. Rates from Portland and Astoria to Hobsonville $[illegible] per ton. Passage from Astoria $5. Address
[illegible] BADOLET & CO. Astoria.

Steamer Manzanillo

Leaves Morrison street wharf every alternate morning at 6 o'clock, Sundays excepted. On Mondays and Fridays for SKAMOKAWA, and on Wednesdays for CLATHKANIE and wayside landings, returning Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
PEOPLE'S FREIGHTING CO.,
C BUREAU President,
A S. FOSTER, Sec'y and Treas'r

Vancouver Transportation Co.'s
STRS. LURLINE OR VANCOUVER,
Capt. Jas. T Gray, leave Portland at 3 P. M. and Vancouver at 8 A. M daily Sundays excepted. For freight or passage apply on board at foot of Alder street.
TOWING between 10 A. M. and 2 P M

Portland and LaCamas Route.

On and after April 15 the STEAMER TRAVELLER will leave Morrison street daily except Sunday for LaCamas at 2 P M Leave LaCamas for Portland at 7 A M calling at Vancouver either way Fishers and all intermediate landings For freight or passage apply at dock or on boat. W. S BUCHANAN Master

For Cowlitz River.

Steamer JOS. KELLOGG, from foot of Yamhill street, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7 A. M., via Willamette Slough, touching at St. Helens Columbia City Kalama, Carroll's Point, Rainier Castle Landing Monticello Freeport and way points. From Freeport Monday Wednesday and Friday.

### INSURANCE.

The Only Company on the Pacific Coast governed by the
Massachusetts Non forfeiture Law

NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL
Life Insurance Company
OF BOSTON

Incorporated 1835

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ASSETS Dec. 3 | 1884 | $17 005 587 19 |
| LIABILITIES, Dec., | 1884 | 14 700,116 47 |
| SURPLUS, | " " | 2,395 450 72 |

No speculative features Annual Returns of Surplus, Premium and Yearly Progressive Cash Surrender and Paid up Insurance Values fixed by Massachusetts law endorsed on them protect all policies issued by this company from forfeiture and give them also the character to such extent of yearly increasing and four per cent compound interest bearing Bonds, with possible surplus interest paid in annual returns
The conditions of all policies are plain simple and liberal in all other respects
Special attention is called to the fact that this company issues Endowment Policies embracing all the above advantages for the same premiums formerly charged for policies payable only at death, under the title of Life rate Endowments. Such policies challenge all competition as regards the amount and low cost of insurance which they combine with investment as above, reaching half the full amount within the mean expectation of life and the full amount in a few years later
Send or call for explanatory books, examples of endorsed values etc.

HENRY K. FIELD, General Agent,
Office, 324 Montgomery St., San Francisco.
HENRY HEWETT, Agent,
80 North Front Street, Portland Oregon.

State Insurance Company.
Salem, Oregon
The leading Company of the Pacific Northwest, and the only company doing business in Oregon and Washington that does NOT belong to a compact or combination Has the largest reinsurance reserve to amount at risk, and smallest per cent. of losses and general expenditures to premiums received Of any company on the Pacific Coast Insures only private dwellings, schoolhouses, churches and farm property Reliable indemnity at adequate rates.
THOMPSON & ROPER.
Portland Ag'ts, 38 Yamhill St.

Union Insurance Company
OF SAN FRANCISCO.
FIRE AND MARINE.
Capital - - - $750,000.
BRANCH OFFICE FOR OREGON
North side Stark bet. Front & First, Portland,
JAMES S. REED Agent.

PHENIX INSURANCE CO
BROOKLYN N Y
QUEEN INSURANCE CO,
OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON
NEW YORK LIFE INS CO.,
Cash Assets $59,000,000.
AMERICAN SURETY CO.
American Steam Boiler Insurance Company,
Lloyd Plate Glass Insurance Company
F V ANDREWS & CO, Agents, 25 Pine st.

THE OREGON
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO.
OF PORTLAND OR.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cash Capital | $250 100 00 |
| Cash Assets | 300,000 00 |

AGENCY
London Assurance Corporation of London, Eng.
Established A. D. 1720.
PRINCIPAL OFFICE—31 STARK ST

THE THAMES & MERSEY MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF LIVERPOOL.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital | $2,000,000 |
| Reserve fund, (in addition) | $375,000 |
| Deposit in Oregon | $10,000 |

Agency in Portland at No. 6 First street.
PHILIP G. SCHUYLER, Agent.

NERVOUS DEBILITY
Premature Decline from errors or excesses Lost Power, Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, and Prostate Gland CURED without Stomach Medicines by the Marston Bolus Varicocele cured without surgery Treatise and testimonials free. All correspondence confidential
MARSTON REMEDY CO or DR. H TRESKOW,
46 West 14th Street, NEW YORK.

DR. WING LEE,
CHINESE PHYSICIAN,
HAS LOCATED IN PORTLAND TO PRACTICE his profession among the people. He makes a specialty of treating CHRONIC DISEASES which the American doctors fail to cure. Give him a trial and be convinced of his skill in treating all diseases.
Office No. 30 Pine st., between First and Second, Portland, Or

### RAILWAYS AND STEAMBOATS.

GREAT OVERLAND ROUTE.

Northern Pacific Railroad!

Shortest Line to Chicago & the East.

The Shortest Line to Council Bluffs, St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth, Kansas City, Burlington, Quincy, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, New Orleans, and all points south and southeast,
VIA
ST. PAUL and MINNEAPOLIS.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.
Is the ONLY Line Running
Passenger Trains
Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars,
Palace Dining Cars (meals 75c),
Luxurious Day Coaches,
Emigrant Sleepers (free of charge),
From Washington and Oregon Points
To The East
VIA ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS.
SEE THAT YOUR TICKETS READ
Via the Northern Pacific R. R. and avoid change of cars.

Leave Portland at 3 P M. daily arrive at Minneapolis or St. Paul at noon, fourth day

PACIFIC DIVISION
Train leaves Front and G daily at 11 45 A. M. arrive New Tacoma 6:20 P M., connecting with Co's boats for all points on Puget Sound.
CHAS. S. FEE, Gen'l Pass. Agent, St. Paul.
A. D CHARLTON Gen'l West'n Pass. Agent,
No. 2 Washington st., Portland

Oregon R'y & Navigation Co.

Train for the East leaves Ash street dock daily at 3 00 P M. Arrives from the East at 10 30 A. M.

Pullman Sleeping Cars
Portland to St. Paul, Council Bluffs and Dayton.

PORTLAND AND SAN FRANCISCO.

| FROM PORTLAND.<br>Leaving at 12 Midnight, as follows | | FROM SAN FRANCISCO.<br>Leaving Spear st. wharf at 10 A.M., as follows | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Columbia, Wedn'y | Sept. 2 | State, Tuesday | Sept. 1 |
| State Sunday | Sept. 6 | Oregon Saturday | Sept. 5 |
| Oregon Thursday | Sept. 10 | Columbia, Wed'y | Sept. 9 |
| Columbia, Mon'y | Sept. 14 | State Sunday | Sept. 13 |
| State, Friday | Sept. 18 | Oregon, Thursday | Sept. 17 |
| Oregon Tuesday | Sept 22 | Columbia, Monday, | Sept. 21 |
| Columbia, Saturday | Sept 26 | State, Friday | Sept. 25 |
| State Wedn'y | Sept 30 | Oregon Tuesday | Sept. 29 |
| Oregon Sunday | Oct. 4 | Columbia, Saturday, | Oct. 3 |

No freight received on morning of sailing except Fruit and Vegetables, and these not after 9 A. M.
The Company reserves the right to change steamers or sailing days.

To Astoria.

LEAVES ASH STREET DOCK, PORTLAND, DAILY
(except Sunday)
Wide West—At 6 A. M Monday Wednesday and Friday Astoria—Tuesday Thursday and Saturday
S. G. Reed at 6 A.M Tuesday Thursdays and Saturdays. Astoria—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays,

MIDDLE COLUMBIA RIVER.
LEAVE PORTLAND 7 A. M. DAILY except Sunday)

WILLAMETTE RIVER
Boat leaves Portland at 6 A M Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays for Bay [illegible] and way points, returning the day [illegible] Thursdays and Saturdays.

N. P. Train, to connect with Puget Sound line for Victoria, etc. every day at 11 45 A. M.

OVERLAND TO CALIFORNIA
VIA
Oregon & California R. R.
And Connections.
TIME, TWO AND A HALF DAYS.
Fare to San Francisco $32 to Sacramento $3[illegible]

Close connections made at Ashland with stages the California and Oregon Stage Company

(DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS.)
East Side Division.
BETWEEN PORTLAND AND ASHLAND
Mail Train.

| LEAVE. | | ARRIVE. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Portland, | 7 30 A. M. | Ashland | 4 15 A. M. |
| Ashland | 5 30 P. M. | Portland | 4 25 P. M. |

Albany Express Train.

| LEAVE. | | ARRIVE. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Portland | 4:00 P. M. | Lebanon | 9:20 P. M. |
| Lebanon | 4 45 A. M. | Portland | 10:05 A. M. |

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars daily between Portland and Ashland
The O. & C. R. R. Ferry makes connection with all the regular trains on the East Side Div. from foot of F St.

West Side Division.
BETWEEN PORTLAND AND CORVALLIS
Mail Train.

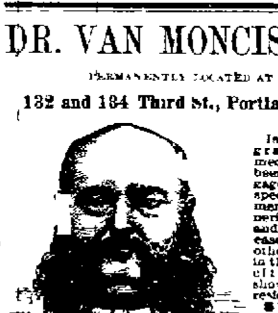
| LEAVE. | | ARRIVE. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Portland | 9:00 A. M. | Corvallis, | 4.30 P. M. |
| Corvallis | 8.30 A. M. | Portland, | 3:20 P. M. |

Express Train.

| LEAVE. | | ARRIVE. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Portland | 5:00 P. M. | McMinnville | 8:00 P. M. |
| McMinnville | 5 45 A. M. | Portland | 8.20 A. M. |

Local tickets for sale and baggage checked at company's up town office, cor Stark and Second streets. Tickets for principal points in California can only be procured and baggage checked at company's office,
Corner F and Front Sts., Portland, Or.
Freight will not be received for shipment after five o'clock P. M. on either the East or West Side Divisions
R. KOEHLER, E. P ROGERS,
Manager G. F. & Pass. Agent.

DR. VAN MONCISCAR
PERMANENTLY LOCATED AT
132 and 134 Third St., Portland, Or.



Is a regular graduate in medicine has been longer engaged in the special treatment of all venerial Sexual and Chronic diseases than any other Physician in the West, as city papers show, and old residents know $1000 reward for any case which he fails to cure, coming under his treatment, by following his directions.

DR. VAN is the most successful Lung and Throat Doctor in America. He will tell you your trouble without asking you a single question and warrant a permanent cure in the following diseases
NERVOUS Debility Spermatorrhea Seminal Losses Sexual Decay Failing Memory Weak Eyes, Stunted Development Lack of Energy Impoverished Blood Pimples, Impediment to Marriage; also Blood and Skin Diseases Syphilis Eruptions, Hair Falling Bone Pains Swellings, Sore Throat, Ulcers Effects of Mercury Kidney and Bladder Troubles Weak Back Burning Urine Incontinence Gonorrhea Gleet Stricture receives searching treatment, [illegible] and [illegible] for life
NERVOUS Diseases (with or without dreams), Diseased Discharges cured promptly without hindrance to business
BOTH SEXES consulted confidentially If in trouble [illegible] write. Delays are dangerous.
INFLAMMATION of the Ear Ulceration or Catarrh [illegible] External, Deafness or Paralysis, Singing or Roaring Noises Thickened Drum, etc
ALL SURGICAL CASES such as Clubbed or Deformed Feet [illegible] Contracted Cords Weak [illegible] Hip Joint Disease with [illegible] Limbs, Diseases and [illegible] Ulcers Diseases of the [illegible] face and Diseases of [illegible] Diseases, and all Chronic Diseases [illegible] Asthma Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Diseases of the Heart Lungs Liver Stomach, Spleen Bowels Skin and Urinary Organs and all diseases peculiar to Females All cases of Catarrh [illegible] cured by a new and infallible principle. Impediment of Speech as Stammering and Stuttering perfectly removed Piles and Fistula radically and permanently cured without the knife
HERNIA AND RUPTURE perfectly restored without an operation requiring no truss after treatment [illegible] and Varicose Veins [illegible]
CANCERS and Tumors permanently removed without [illegible] of a single drop of blood

Terms for Treatment are Strictly Cash.

OR [illegible]

GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY
ERASTUS COOPER VITAL RESTORATIVE
An certain cure for NERVOUS DEBILITY LOST MANHOOD Prostatorrhea, Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, and all the evil effects of youthful follies and excesses.
DR. MINTIE, who is a regular physician, graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, will agree to forfeit Five Hundred Dollars for a case of the kind the VITAL RESTORATIVE (under his special advice and treatment) will not cure. Price, $1.50 a bottle; four times the quantity, $5.00. Sent to any address, confidentially.
A. E. MINTIE, M. D., 11 Kearney st., S. F.
Send for pamphlet and list of questions.
SAMPLE BOTTLE FREE
Will be sent to any one applying by letter, stating symptoms, sex and age. Strict secrecy in regard to all business transactions

[illegible]
SANITARIUM
—AND—
HOSPITAL.
Recently refitted with all the modern improvements and apparatus, is now open for the reception of patients with all classes of diseases, both acute and chronic.
Office 16 and 17 Labbe building, corner of Second and Washington streets, Portland,

# CONSUL CÆSAR.

## Banquet in Honor of the First German Consul for Oregon.

## DISTINGUISHED CITIZENS PRESENT

### Eloquent Speeches by Representatives of Various Nations—Past and Present of Germany and Its Relations with America

The Esmond hotel last evening was the gathering place of some three-score German-American citizens of Portland, a score or more of distinguished men who were born and raised under the flag of the United States and the representatives of the various foreign governments that have established consulates at this place. The occasion of this assembly was the tendering of a complimentary banquet to a well known gentleman, long a resident of Portland, who has been selected by the German empire to represent its constantly growing interests in this section of the Pacific Northwest. This is Germany's first consul in Portland, and this fact, together with the high position of the gentleman appointed as such representative, was deemed worthy of commemoration and observance. Messrs. C H Meussdorffer, Charles B Duhrkoop and F J Alex Mayer had been selected as a committee of arrangements, and the result of their labors proved the energetic good will with which they accepted the task.

The walls of the Esmond dining hall were draped with all the consulate flags to be obtained in the city, interspersed with American banners here and there, producing a pleasing effect. The tables were bountifully laden and fruits and flowers were abundant.

Col. William Kapus presided, and to his ready wit and pleasing manner is due much of the enjoyable nature of the occasion. Here were men among men, the highest types of energy, enterprise and intellectuality, for the most part transplanted upon this coast, but flourishing all the more vigorous for that. It was a representative gathering of many of the largest and best interests of the city and surrounding country and as such is the compliment it was intended to Mr. Caesar, himself a representative man.

The following persons were present: Col. Wm Kapus, C. Caesar, C H Meussdorffer, Charles B. Duhrkoop, F J Alex. Mayer, Hon Sol Hirsch, J Cameron, R. Koehler, James Laidlaw, Charles F Beebe, J H. Mitchell, Paul Schultze, Gov Newton Booth, A. Lobe, F Oldendorf, R Jacobs, G Shindler, R Goldsmith, J F Caples, W Fliedner, L R Dawson, Charles Hegele, Gustav Wilson, P Selling, S B. Pettengill, Henry Hewett, J Loewenberg, H W Scott, F Townsend, F Dekum, M Seller, Col. John McCraken, H F Suksdorf, B L. Stone, E S Larsen, Julius Mayer, E Hacheny, Arthur Wilson, C A Alisky, Baron von Boeselager, F G Ewald, Dr Binswanger, C. F E. Voss, M. Rosenblatt, editor *Freie Presse*, Fred Bickel, Louis Eppinger, Louis Thanhauser, E. Bernheim, Gustav Simon, Chas Logus, Capt. Pohlman, Louis Fenrer, B Klein, Louis Lechtem, Henry Berger, H Clausenius, John Donnerberg, Henry Rothfos, G Zeitfuchs, Henry Weinhard, Theo Liebe, M Koshland, editor *Staats Zeitung*, Sam Lowenstein, B Taubenheim, F Freudenreich, A. N Hamilton, S. Feuchtwanger, J Liebmann, E. L Rothschild, C E. Smith, J Krumbein, J Heubner, Ad Wolf, Henry Everding, F Wolf, William Pfunder, A. Saling, Geo Herrall, J Nicolai, Gustav Strube, L. A. Neppach.

These discussed the following excellent

MENU

OYSTERS

Raw

SOUP

Colbert

[illegible]

Anchovy Salad  Cucumbers  [illegible]

[illegible]

Game Pie with Truffles  Ham [illegible]

FISH

Baked Mountain Trout  Potatoes

ENTREES

Green Peas Capon à la Toulouse  [illegible]

String Beans [illegible]

Parisienne [illegible]

ROASTS

Pheasant with Truffles  [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]  [illegible]

Vanilla Ice Cream  Assorted Cakes

[illegible]

Madeira  Champagne

FRUITS

Peaches  Pears  [illegible]

Almonds  [illegible]

CHEESE

Rockford  Cream  Swiss

COFFEE

After this President Kapus delivered the following

ADDRESS OF WELCOME

*Mr Cæsar:* On behalf [illegible] to you a hearty welcome [illegible] the future [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] Germany [illegible]

We as residents of the city of Portland feel particularly pleased that the [illegible] of a consul at this port should have made itself manifest to the government of Germany, for it is proof of the growing importance of the trade of this city and state and of the more intimate commercial relations which will hereafter exist between the business men of this country and of Germany.

Yours, Mr Cæsar, is a remarkable family. As a general proposition the members of a family will hardly ever remain prominent or be leaders among men beyond the third or fourth generation, but not so with yours. History tells us that in the year [illegible] a gentleman by the name of Cæsar was elected consul of the Roman republic. In later days the office of mayor of the city of Bremen has been filled almost exclusively by members of the Cæsar family for many, many years, and when the position of consul of Germany at the port of Portland had to be filled a descendant of old [illegible]

[illegible]

In response Mr Cæsar said:

*Mr President and Gentlemen:* [illegible]

THE GERMAN EMPIRE

Was then proposed by Mr R. Oldendorf in an eloquent speech, a synopsis of which can give no adequate idea to the reader of its excellence. In substance, however, he said:

*Mr President and Gentlemen:* [illegible] When we were children we dreamt of the German empire; when we were older we waited for it [illegible] it. [illegible] who has not stood by the side of [illegible] with dilated eyes listened to the story of Barbarossa and the eagle of the mountain [illegible] the ravens? [illegible] of the German [illegible] though the youngest empire in the world. Many years ago, when Cæsar, I know not which, was a relative of our consul, invaded Germany, he found the inhabitants a race of savages clad in skins. But he found that they fought for their independence, their liberty and [illegible] the present day it is with a pardonable pride that we may look back at the history of our nation, fighting for its liberty and it has attained its present power.

In closing this subject I trust I may be pardoned by those of my friends who do not understand German, for repeating these few lines, from Victor von Scheffel's poem Trompeter:

"Abnend [illegible]
Gott vertrauen
Leben'gen Quell nicht rückwärts stauen,
Mehr vermochten die alten nicht
Das vom Feind herauszuhauen,
Versamt am Reiche weiterbauen,
Ist des heut'gen Mannes Pflicht."

Mr E. S Larsen, Danish consul, responded to the toast of the German empire as follows:

*Mr President and Gentlemen:*—I would rather try to reach the north pole or face a Minnesota cyclone than attempt to make a speech. I propose continued success to the great German empire. The installation of the fatherland consulship in this proud city of the Pacific slope is of honored importance, representing as it does a mighty empire—an empire that has taught the world at Heidelberg, Munich and Berlin how to educate its children, how to make intelligent citizens and heroic soldiers.

The renowned Julius Cæsar was a great man as every schoolboy knows, and we have a descendant in our midst to-night who is also a great man. No greater compliment can be paid him who shall be charged with the confidence of a great country from which this, the new world, has drawn millions of sturdy men, with strong arms, willing hearts and conspicuous thrift left the scenes of the fatherland with one aim—an aim to become respected citizens of this our adopted home. They come yet—still they come—some from an insatiable desire to see us—to see the world; others come with the thought that any other country is better than the one they were living in. And so will [illegible] always exist.

I have a great regard for the German empire and its people, because the Danes owe a great deal to them. Twice in 1848 [illegible] about the Schleswig [illegible] Bismarck snatched the same from us again in [illegible], but he did not snatch away my regard for his country. We have long since forgotten the trouble. A good condition has grown up between us and the commercial relations have long since been well established. Let us hope that peace may exist between the two countries perpetually. To her army, much like the quaker, I would rather [illegible] a mile than fight a minute. [illegible] army and navy which are always ready for war.

The peaceful size, unsurpassed for valor, what will be the limit of this empire's greatness. How great a part will she play in the world's coming history. In times of peace she has, I believe, about 430,000 soldiers, and her war footing is about 1,500,000 men. Her navy in times of peace consists of about 10,000 men, and in case of war about 18,000 men or as many more as she wants.

As a colonizer she has developed into no small proportion, and with the motto in mind, What we do must be done well, she will continue in her many prosperities, and the world shall say, Truly have a mighty people become a still mightier nation.

Gentlemen, drink heartily to the health of the venerable emperor and long life to every [illegible].

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

In the absence of Hon Joseph Simon, to whom was assigned the proposing of the above toast, it was given by J. H Mitchell, who spoke briefly upon the greatness of the country, its vast resources and the recognition of the importance of this section by the German government, closing by calling upon Hon Newton Booth, ex-Governor of California, to respond.

Governor Booth made an eloquent speech of about five minutes duration. He was frequently interrupted by cheers. In brief he said:

*Mr Chairman and Gentlemen:* I am at a loss to know whether I speak as a resident of Portland, in Germany or Oregon. However it makes but little difference, for are we not all brothers? This idea of liberty which the German people most clearly foresaw has been caught up and permanently fixed in the great institutions of this country. It is the inborn principle of the American people to settle, to organize and to expand. This has been embodied in Oregon. The first settlers at once organized a civil community out of their growing law and order, and then a state. We of California have no jealousies. We admire the wealth and great resources of our sister state and rejoice in her rapid growth. Oregon and California are the western abutments of that great arch of empire that shall stand forever holding aloft those grand principles of liberty, that shall be as endless as the stars.

When the governor had finished speaking, the whole assembly rose and heartily responded to the call for three cheers for Governor Booth.

THE STATE OF OREGON.

This toast was proposed by Hon Sol. Hirsch, who spoke as follows:

*Mr President and Gentlemen:*—In devolving on me the charge of proposing the toast for the state of Oregon you confer on me not only a great pleasure by giving me the opportunity of recalling from point to point in my mind many remnants of the growth of our adopted state and its varied stages of progress which have come under my personal experience during the years of my [illegible]

[illegible]

With Astor to conceive a plan was to put it into immediate execution and action. His vigor and breadth of intellect and grasp [illegible] the government and [illegible] stretched out his plans with [illegible]

[illegible]

In 1810 he organized an expedition for the purpose, choosing Mr Wilson Price Hunt of New Jersey his principal agent. He chartered a vessel the Tonquin to carry men, provisions and stores to effect the establishment of a fortified post at the mouth of the Columbia so as to secure a free communication for the fur trade he intended to establish with China. Fearing attack from the British Northwest Fur company, who had an interest in interfering with his movements, he [illegible]

[illegible]

On this occasion, when we are assembled to celebrate the appointment as German consul of one of our most respected neighbors and friends to watch over and protect the needs of the subjects of Germany, we can surely congratulate ourselves as American citizens on our peaceful and happy share in the growth of this mighty conglomerate of nationalities, the grand American people.

The response was made by John F. Caples. In introducing Mr. Caples, President Kapus spoke of him as one always ready to make a speech, and upon any subject. As if to prove this assertion, Mr. Caples, although introduced to respond to the toast "State of Oregon," persisted in speaking upon "The City of Portland." Then he branched off and took up each foreign consul present, paying each one a compliment and flattering them before their faces to the amusement of all the others. Everybody who has heard Mr. Caples speak knows how impossible it would be to reduce his remarks to writing without robbing them of that infinite jest that always makes them enjoyable. He spoke of Portland sitting like two swans on each side of the beautiful Willamette, which wound like a silver thread through this fertile valley, and closed by saying that he was more pleased with the German empire since it has recognized this city and did not go outside of it to find a man in whose hand to float its banner.

THE CITY OF PORTLAND

Was proposed by Paul Schulze as follows:

*Mr President and Gentlemen:*—I am afraid that Col Caples has stolen my thunder. Since he has spoken it is useless for me to try to compete with his eloquence. This region was known here before as the place where rolls the Oregon and hears no sound save its own dashings. Henceforth it will be known as that where rolls the Oregon and hears no sound save the eloquence of Brother Caples.

The city of Portland, the home of our distinguished guest, my home for many years, is the princess of the Pacific Northwest. When yet young with a small population the business portion of the city was laid in ashes, but her people went to work again and rebuilt it better than before. To-day Portland is a railroad center connected by competing lines with all points of our common country. The future will show that Portland is but a child to-day. She will become the seat of a vast inland and ocean commerce, the seat of factories, mills and furnaces, her rich men public spirited, enterprising and philanthropic, the seat of free schools of the highest order, institutions of science, art and charity, the home of an intelligent, prosperous and happy people. Mr President, I propose the city of Portland as I see her in my mind's eye.

S B Pettengill, editor of the *Standard*, responded to this toast. In so doing he spoke of the prosperity of a place as depending entirely upon its citizens. Referring to the old saying that it seems to be a part of divine wisdom that great rivers are destined to flow beside great cities, he said "But rivers do not make cities. It is the enterprise, energy and public spirit of its citizens that a city must depend upon for its enlargement, development and prosperity."

THE COMMERCIAL INTERESTS

Of the North Pacific coast was proposed by R Koehler, who gave some facts that were interesting.

In response, Col John McCraken, Hawaiian consul, made a witty speech, by all odds the best of the evening in that respect. Excessive laughter must be pleaded as a reason for the failure to attempt even a brief synopsis of the colonel's remarks.

"THE FOREIGN CONSULS"

Was proposed by the president, without remarks other than to say that Mr. Caples had forestalled him in anything he might have had to say.

The response to this was made by James Laidlaw, British vice consul, who said:

*Mr President and Gentlemen:* For your sakes I regret that the honor of replying to this toast has not been given to my eloquent friend the consul for Hawaii or to the consuls for Chile, the Swiss republic, or Belgium. I presume that my name has been placed on the programme because the [illegible] of the evening was an acquaintance of mine before he set foot in this state.

The title of consul is an old and honorable one, the first commercial consuls having been appointed in the republic of Pisa during the [illegible] century. Since that time all maritime nations have gradually increased the number of such officials until we find a representative of each in nearly every important port on the globe.

Commerce has assumed immense proportions during this century, and is recognized as the mainspring of a country's greatness; hence governments have become very vigilant in the protection of their commercial interests and are ever anxious to adopt all legitimate means to promote them. The office of a consul is no sinecure, as the representative of a great nation like Germany will find when he gets into harness. The main objects aimed at are: To facilitate commerce with the nation to which the consul resides, to watch over the rights and privileges of his nation, [illegible] to give advice and assistance to his countrymen [illegible]

[illegible]

Personally and on behalf of the foreign consuls of this port, I congratulate the German citizens upon the appointment of Mr Consul Cæsar and extend to him a cordial welcome in his official capacity. As a private citizen we all know and appreciate his sterling qualities.

Gentlemen, we thank you for the hearty manner in which you have responded to this toast.

THE PRESS

Mr H F Suksdorf proposed the toast, "The Press," as follows:

At the present time there is no more effective force in the affairs of man than the press. It shapes the destinies of nations, it reflects the thoughts, motions and deeds of the world, and it brings the people of all colors, creeds and races into close relationship with each other. There is nothing so high, so low, nothing so noble or so base, nothing so public or so hidden but it is [illegible] under its mighty influence. It speaks with [illegible] to potentates or paupers, to the opulent and to the common laborer; it pries into the secrets of state craft, exposes fraud, uncovers scandals, promotes virtue and drives vice to its hiding places. It is the great engine for general good, and if badly directed, for evil. I will ask of you to drink with me the success of the press. May its power grow from day to day, may it become more and more the steadfast supporter of good morals in public and private, may it uphold the truth, defeat slander and deal fairly and justly with friend or foe. May the keen edged knife of starvation prune away its low, vicious, contemptible and diseased branches and may well merited success crown the efforts of those actuated with pure motives and filled with noble endeavor.

The response was made by H. W. Scott, editor of The Oregonian, who said:

I thank the gentleman who has just spoken for the compliment he has paid to the press. On these occasions I find it is the usual thing to pay compliments of this kind, hence I suppose we must conclude that it is thought they are deserved. Yet we who are connected with the press I trust will not be led by compliments to overvalue ourselves. [illegible] the work we are engaged in to be that of a laborious humdrum sort of life. That is its principal feature, but almost everything in this world loses its enchantment as you get near to it. However, it does not become any of us to undervalue his own calling, for the degree of estimation in which a profession is held depends very much on the degree of estimation in which the members of that profession hold it.

There is, however, in the business of journalism more than in almost any other a relation with the public that imposes a moral responsibility. We are under engagement with the public not to offer purposely that which will deceive or mislead. As to opinion, almost everything that engages discussion has many sides. A conscientious regard for duty obliges us to discriminate carefully in our statements between those things that are merely matters of opinion and those which are classed as facts or events. Primarily the function of a newspaper is to give the news, not to be a vehicle of opinion or even of discussion, and the limits of opinion and discussion in every proper newspaper are carefully distinguished from its province as a medium of news.

[illegible]

The president, Mr. Kapus, added some appropriate remarks, and the party dispersed.

UNION ITEMS

UNION, Sept 10.

Lewis J. Davis is chief of the *Sentinel* during Editor Pithian's absence.

Mrs. W. T. Wright returned to-day from a visit to her parents in Weston.

Dan I. Morse, accompanied by Ferd Bloch and Wm Mulholland, left on Monday for the mines.

The new road to the mines is still flourishing. The county court is in session, and will act on the new road and appoint viewers, etc.

A man in this city was once going to pursue a young man with a shotgun for marrying his daughter, who is now indebted to that very son-in-law for the means to make his old age comfortable.—Peoria (Ill.) Journal.

# THE COURTS.

### Litigating for the Ownership of the Extension of Lincoln Street

Will Admitted to Probate—Sandy River Bridge Contract Let—New Road Established—Another Penitentiary Case from Liquor

The case of Levi Anderson against the City of Portland and others was on trial yesterday in department No. 2 of the state circuit court, and occupied nearly the entire day. This action is brought to settle the ownership of a strip of land at the west end of Lincoln street and the payment to the city of an assessment for street improvements. Some ten years or more ago it is claimed that this strip of property, now in litigation, was dedicated to the city as an extension of Lincoln street, but the plaintiff, Anderson, asserts that it was never actually thrown open to public use. There has been a fence and a gate across this strip of land at all times, cutting it off from Lincoln street, and Anderson claims that he has always been in undisputed possession. Several other witnesses, however, were called to the stand and testified that in spite of the gate everybody that had ever had occasion to do so had always used the ground as an extension of Lincoln street. Judge Stearns listened to all the evidence and arguments in the case and took the matter under advisement, in order to look up some points of law that had been raised.

DECISION TO BE ANNOUNCED

Judge Stearns will this morning, in department No 2 of the state circuit court, announce his decision in the case of D. Monnastes and others against the city of Portland.

COUNTY COURT

The Commissioners have an all day Session at Routine Business—D A Raymond's Will—Edward Carson Adjudged Insane.

The county commissioners were in session all day, but nothing of great importance was done. The Powell's valley road and the road in township 1 north, range 1 west, were continued.

Road from one-quarter post, etc, to Foster road read second time and established.

Road from northeast of Pettyman donation land claim to asylum road, report read second time and established.

The petition of the Albina Ferry company was taken under advisement.

In the afternoon a large number of bills were read, examined and approved.

The contract for the bridge over the Sandy was let to Hoffman & Bates. The bridge will be a Pratt combination bridge, fitted with iron plates.

WILL ADMITTED TO PROBATE.

The will of the late D. A. Raymond has been admitted to probate. After providing for the payment of his debts and funeral expenses he bequeathed to A. S. Frank to be held in trust for his grandchild, Emma E. Knapp, the sum of $4000, until the child is 21 years of age, at which time the sum named, with interest, shall be paid to the young lady. All other property, real, personal and mixed, is bequeathed to his daughter, Ella Frank. Mr Alfred S Frank was appointed by the county judge administrator of the estate, with bonds fixed at $50,000. Mr. Raymond left no widow.

ADJUDGED INSANE.

Edward Carson, a robust, healthy-looking man, whose crazy freaks had become a source of terror to some of his neighbors in Couch precinct, was yesterday examined before a board of physicians and County Judge Moreland, and pronounced insane. Judge Moreland thereupon committed him to the state asylum at Salem, to which institution he was taken on the afternoon train by deputy sheriff Hawks.

POLICE COURT

The case of Charles Wallace alias Bert McGinnis, charged with assault with a deadly weapon, was called, but as the complainant was not able to appear it was postponed.

The defendant, who is a carriage washer for [illegible], went into the Chicago Exchange, corner of Front and Main streets, Wednesday evening, and got some beer in a large pitcher. While the barkeeper was attending to another customer McGinnis started off with his pitcher of beer without paying for it. Wallace ran after him and demanded the beer or the money, when McGinnis turned and smashed the pitcher over his head, cutting several gashes. The wounds were sewed up by Dr. Miller, but Wallace was not able to attend court yesterday.

COURT NOTES.

A motion for the appointment of a receiver has been filed with the county clerk in the case of A. J. Lawrence against Jennie C. Lawrence.

The assignee of Buck Ching Wing company has been ordered by Judge Stearns to report within one week the condition of the estate to the court.

John B[illegible], a former citizen of Great Britain, yesterday took the oath of allegiance to the United States before Judge Stearns in the state circuit court and was admitted to full citizenship of this country.

On Monday Judge Smith will hold court in department No 1, and Judge Stearns will preside for the first time in the new court room in the wing, which has been well furnished, and is a most comfortable apartment. This in future will be known as department No 2.

## PECULIAR DROWNING ACCIDENT

### Two Men Find a Watery Grave in the Columbia—Particulars not Obtainable

ASTORIA, Sept 10.

Word came from Knappton yesterday of a dreadful accident that occurred last Tuesday night, resulting in the drowning of two men and the serious injury of a third. The particulars are very meager, and the most diligent inquiry yesterday failed to secure any more than the merest outlines of the occurrence.

It appears that at 8 o'clock last Tuesday evening three men left this city in a fishing boat belonging to a man named Fitzpatrick, living at Skamokawa, intending to go to that place. When about half way across the river and about opposite Knappton one of the men who was in the bow of the boat suddenly lurched forward and fell overboard. One of his companions, who was in the stern steering, made a jump to save his comrade and he too fell overboard. At that moment the boom of the sail came round with such force as to partly overturn the boat, the sail fouled and struck the water, the boat capsizing and throwing the remaining man out. About 10 o'clock he drifted ashore about a mile and a half below Knappton, where he found assistance and was cared for. He was unconscious when picked up, and dreadfully bruised. Not till yesterday morning was he able to give any account of the affair, and even then was too exhausted to more than give the faintest outlines of the terrible fate that befell his unfortunate companions. To add to the difficulty of getting any information about the matter it appears that the man who was saved was a stranger to the other two men and was simply a passenger. Parties on the Novelty heard that a man known as "Boston Bill" was one of the men drowned. The other is described as being of medium height, dressed in black, carrying a gold watch. The name of the man who got ashore is said to be Frank Hanlin. The boat, battered and [illegible], was picked up yesterday morning below where the boat drifted the night before. Further and more authentic particulars are awaited with anxious interest.

FINE REPORTS FROM THE COEUR D'ALENES

EAGLE CITY, Idaho, Sept 4.

No new strikes have been made lately, except in quartz which is very rich. Prospects are finding rich lodes everywhere. Eagle has taken another boom, caused by Eastern capitalists buying Pritchard creek from the mouth to Murray, a distance of about eight miles. As near as I can find out the ground [illegible] per acre.

Work has been commenced and they intend to bring a bedrock flume up the creek as fast as possible, which will give employment to lots of men. They are confident that Pritchard and Eagle creeks are rich, and propose to open them, at an expense of probably $400,000. The men that are engaged in this business are Major R. T. Hopkins of New York, T. J. Burke of Denver, A. Weed of Chester, Percy [illegible], A. G. Sanford of New York, John Ryan of Kansas City and [illegible] of Parker. Mr Weed was a late partner of John Roach, the American shipbuilder. Mr Sanford is president of a New York bank, and the rest are very heavy capitalists.

Everything has taken a good healthy look and this enterprise will no doubt open out a good camp, both placer and quartz.

The Margaret company have stopped work for the season, at a depth of eighty-two feet, on account of no available means. No doubt this mine will be pushed next spring, as it is too good a thing to drop. Miners can live very cheap in this country by raising their own vegetables. I saw to-day in Mr. Miller's garden below Eagle creek potatoes as large and fine as I ever saw in Oregon, and cabbage weighing from five to forty-five pounds and as solid as possible. All kinds of garden truck can be raised here with very little trouble.

E. D S

THE MOST PROMISING IN THE COUNTRY.

Following are extracts from a private letter received by a gentleman in this city, from a Walla Walla friend:

I have just returned from Murray and the Coeur d'Alene mines. Gold and silver quartz leads are being discovered daily. Placer mines are doing well. Mr. Huzzy, the banker who buys the gold dust, etc, informed me that he had sent out over $500,000 of it this year. Besides this, much has gone out through other hands. There are over 4000 men in the district, all of whom are satisfied and sanguine. A contract was made a few days before I got there to construct a bed rock flume down Pritchard creek, to be finished June 1, 1886, costing $[illegible]. The men were put to work at once. Two silver mines on the south fork of the Coeur d'Alene have been sold respectively for $[illegible] and $[illegible] cash. Several California and Colorado capitalists were in the camp, and I thought it the most promising in the country.

## THE EAST SIDE.

THE FUN COMMENCED

As previously indicated, that "Fifth street railroad nuisance" is liable to continue a nuisance—at least to one person—for some time to come. The surreptitious tearing up of portions of the track in January and February last was the commencement of a prologue which terminated at the last meeting of the common council with the veto of what is known as the "Bartel ordinance," the object of which was to reimburse Mr. C. B. Bartel, street commissioner, the money paid for the franchise of the company in question. The opening scene of the drama which is to follow was enacted last evening in front of Rafferty's drug store. Mr Bartel meeting there Mr. Louis Nicolai, councilman from the First ward, confronted him with the question, "Did you not order me to tear up the Fifth street railroad track?" "No," replied Mr Nicolai, "the committee did." Bartel gave him the lie, and Nicolai quickly raised his cane to strike him, which Bartel as quickly wrested from him and broke across his knee. At the same moment Frank Payne, who was present, stepped between them and prevented possible bloodshed and fractures, or special elections for councilman or street commissioner. The committee referred to by Mr Nicolai was a special committee created by the council to investigate the nuisance in question, of which he was a member, and he is accused of being the instigator of the lawless acts referred to. Proceedings have already been commenced against Mr Nicolai for recovery of the expenses incurred in tearing up the track as it is claimed he ordered the work done, and an expose of the whole matter may be expected.

PECULIAR COW TROUBLE

At the southern end of the city is a plat of land containing about 100 acres and embracing Kerns and Rafferty's additions. On the west it is bounded by the Willamette river, on the east by the county road, on the south by a fence along the boundary line of the city and extending from the county road to the river, and on the north by a slough extending from the county road to the river. The property on the northeast corner of the plat is leased by a man named Bartlett, and the only entrance thereto is through a gate on his premises. Since the passage of the cow ordinance this enclosure has been used by several persons to pasture their stock, by permission of Mr Bartlett, and the owners of the property are powerless to prevent it, as the boundaries above described debar running off the stock, and Mr Bartlett defies anyone to trespass on his premises for the purpose. J. W. Kern, the party most interested in the matter, threatens to prosecute the city marshal if he refuses to take up the stock running at large on the property, but as that officer could not do so without trespassing on Bartlett's property, he will not act in the matter unless authorized by the city [illegible]

Y. M. C. A.

A business meeting of the East Portland branch of the Y. M. C. A. was held at their rooms Wednesday evening, when plans were perfected for the coming season's work. The main feature will be the formation of a library association, which it is proposed to organize in the course of a few weeks. This will be free to members and the necessary books will be furnished at cost price, which is trifling. Prospects are encouraging for a good membership, and the society promises to be a source of much interest and profit. Applications for membership may be made to the secretary, Mr. [illegible] Weller. It is also the intention to organize classes in vocal music, bookkeeping, penmanship and practical arithmetic, which will be duly announced as soon as the committees [illegible] make definite arrangements. Meantime the association continues to prosper, the membership steadily increasing.

CITY

[illegible] was arraigned before the recorder yesterday on the charge of trespass and committed to the county jail for ten days.

A review is being had in the Wigg case for the reason that certain proceedings were taken in compliance with a bill which was introduced at the last legislature, but which it is claimed did not pass the third reading in the senate or receive the approval of the governor. It is also claimed the jurors were not competent, they having previously expressed opinions concerning the case. The attorney for the plaintiff stated yesterday he intended to mandamus the recorder to-day, but if he receives a warrant he is not likely to get the money, as there is none in the treasury and it is a question whether the money could be obtained before an appropriation was made for the purpose.

OPINIONS AND SAYINGS

Seems to us we never had to report so many destructive storms in all sections of the country under a republican administration.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

A striker was heard disdainfully describing a mill officer yesterday "as a man who carries his hands in his pocket like a crocodile."—Norwich (Conn.) Bulletin.

The temperature of a crank-pin so hot the hand can remain on it for a moment only is 120 degrees, by actual test with a thermometer.—Mechanical Engineer.

The New York *Times* says: "Austria took Keiley's measure and refused to have anything to do with him." Then he was Austria-sized, so to speak.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

A Mugwump newspaper calls sectionalism "a dead issue." This is a mistake. The "dead issue" is the colored citizen who attempted to vote in defiance of the Ku-klux.—Chicago Journal.

"Say," said the editor's smart little son, as he entered a store, "do you keep knives?" "Oh yes," responded the storekeeper, "we've kept them for years." "Well," returned the boy, starting for the door, "you ought to advertise, and then you wouldn't keep 'em so long."—Boston Journal.

One ought to know the money in his pocket by the touch without having to take out a handful in church, for instance, to pick out the cent he wants. It is, probably, to avoid the danger of bringing out a cent that people in church leave the quarter dollars in their pockets.—Montreal [illegible] Witness.

The Iowa democrats [illegible]—Chattanooga (Tenn.) Times.

"Is the lady of the house in?" he asked, as he stood on the steps of a residence on Cass avenue the other morning. "Which lady of de house?" asked the girl who answered the ring. "Why, are there two?" "Sartin, sah. If you want de white lady, she am out. If you has bizness wid de cull'd lady, proceed to dewel [illegible]."—Detroit Free Press.

POSTAGE ON TRANSIENT NEWSPAPERS

MILWAUKIE, Sept 9.

To the Editor of The Oregonian:

Inasmuch as some of our country postmasters do not seem to know the rates of postage, will you please state in your paper what the rates are on newspapers and periodicals sent by others than the publishers.

M.

[One cent for four ounces for newspapers, and 1 cent for two ounces for other printed matter.]

Illustrating a Proposal.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A Berlin professor says that it takes ten times as long to commit to memory a certain number of meaningless syllables as it does to master the same number that have meaning. Democratic orators who have tried to memorize the tariff plank in the last platform of their party will find it easy to believe this statement.

## OREGON'S FIR AND PINE.

The communications given below have been received in regard to the trees of Oregon. It will be seen that they fully settle the question in regard to *Abies Douglasii*, which is the common red fir. It is claimed that the yellow fir is the same tree, slightly changed owing to location. The latest name for it is *Pseudotsuga Douglasii*. Several of our conifers which have long been classed in the genus *Abies* are now known as *Tsuga* but the red fir, it seems, is hardly a *Tsuga*, so it has been called *Pseudo tsuga* or counterfeit *Tsuga*. The longer one lists the more he finds [illegible] but it is too bad that good old Douglas did not live to know that his tree did not belong to the genus *Abies* and was only a make believe *Tsuga* [illegible]. It is not expected that this fact will have [illegible] effect in lowering the price of fir wood here.

The [illegible] it seems is the *Picea sitchensis*, and this matter now having been settled Dr [illegible] may go ahead and have the seeds desired [illegible] in Germany collected at once. [illegible]

EUGENE, Sept 8.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

[illegible]

We have no pine by the name of *Pinus Sitchensis*. We however have a conifer by the name of *Picea Sitchensis*, popularly known as tide land spruce, which is probably the tree in question. Its synonyms are *Pinus Sitchensis*, *Pinus Menziesii*, etc. It is an excellent timber tree, growing most luxuriant in wet and sandy soil, and near the mouths of streams. A tall and strictly pyramidal tree, recorded as being 100 to 200 feet high and 6 to 8 feet in diameter. It has been seen of much larger di[illegible] [illegible] It has thin scaly bark [illegible] branchlets thick and rigid.

PORTLAND, Sept [illegible]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

The *Abies Douglasii* is the red fir, the main timber tree of our forests. Most all of our lumber [illegible] of this fir.

The *Sitchensis* I find it spelled with a [illegible] is *Abies Menziesii*, or black spruce, found mostly [illegible] of the Columbia, a large tree, and makes [illegible] timber.

OTHER FIRS AND PINES

[illegible] is the yellow fir and very [illegible] better lumber, close grained and [illegible] for ship planking.

[illegible] is a majestic tree near Mount Hood [illegible] instead of hanging, as in the other varieties.

These are the firs. Then we have the white [illegible] a noble tree [illegible] makes durable and fine lumber.

[illegible] the pine with long needles [illegible] soil.

[illegible]

The hemlock [illegible] ornamental tree when [illegible]

[illegible] grows near Mount Hood and is [illegible] of the California sugar pine. It has the largest cone of all the pines I have seen [illegible] the tree grows about fifty feet in height in the poorest of soil, the bare [illegible]

[illegible] is a small tree, very dense [illegible] ornamental.

[illegible] evergreen trees.

HENRY MILLER

SEATTLE, W. T., Sept [illegible]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

In your issue of the [illegible] inst you ask for the [illegible] of the *Abies Douglasii* and the *Pinus Sitchensis*. The authorities from which scientific names may be secured are numerous and too often they do not agree among themselves. However the best [illegible]

[illegible]

E. S. MEANY

DRIVEN TO THE WALL

[illegible]

[illegible] is more than over balance [illegible] absolute loss on their [illegible]

We have sold more [illegible] since the agitation of the [illegible] business than ever before.

Our customers may get caught once but they [illegible] come back and stay.

[illegible] A Peoria Hatter [illegible]

We will cheerfully replace an article that fails to meet our guarantee based upon that of the Peoria Pottery.

HEGELE, CROWELL & CO., Sole Agents,
52 and 54 Front St., Portland, Or.

BE NOT DECEIVED!

Peoria [illegible] Stoneware

Is not offered under any other brand nor is it approached in quality, shape, durability, capacity, or in any other respect, by imitations forced upon the market. It is the only ware made in PLASTER OF PARIS MOULDS, insuring uniformity of shape and thickness, and perfect fitting of covers.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR

"PEORIA" WARE

And do not be imposed upon by inferior articles. See that each piece is stamped

"PEORIA POTTERY."

If you fail to find it, come to us and get the genuine only.

HEGELE, CROWELL & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS,
52 and 54 Front Street, Portland, Or.

JOS. WAGNER & CO.
24 N. Front St., Portland Or

General Mill Furnishers!

Agents for Stevens' Roller Mills and all Improved Machinery

Will furnish, build or rebuild Flour Mills in any part of the North Pacific coast. Send for Catalogues.

THE TIME HAS COME
—WHEN—
[illegible]

And, without boasting, we propose to show that

[illegible]

Avoiding a long preamble we will show at once that Prices are not what they used to be.

Our Stock Is Complete in Every Department, and Includes

THE VERY LATEST STYLES
—IN—
CLOTHING
Furnishing Goods
HATS & CAPS

AS OF YORE THE MERCHANT TAILORING DEPARTMENT
Will be continued and Perfect Fits guaranteed.

Knock-Down Prices

That tell [illegible] for yourself and figure the saving.

300 pairs Pants marked down to $2 00
300 pairs Pants marked down to 3 00
300 pairs Pants marked down to 3 50

$25 Suits selling at $20
$20 Suits selling at $15
$15 Suits selling at $12

General Reduction on all others in same proportion.

CHILDREN'S SUITS
TO ARRIVE
At $3 and $4.

Examine Goods & Ask for Prices

A. ROBERTS,
Leading Clothier, Merchant Tailor and Hatter,
First and Alder.

KENNEDY'S
[illegible]
TRADE MARK REGISTERED
A FAMILY TONIC AND BEVERAGE
FOR DYSPEPSIA, RHEUMATISM &c.
BITTERS
COMPOUNDED WITH
MINERAL WATER.
BEST REMEDY IN THE WORLD!
FOR

| | |
|---|---|
| Rheumatism | Dyspepsia, |
| Constipation | Sedentary Diseases, |
| Biliousness, | Kidney Complaint |
| Lung Diseases | Impure Blood |

[illegible]ER & CO.
PROPRIETORS AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
OMAHA, NEB.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS GROCERS AND WINE MERCHANTS
W. J. VAN SCHUYVER & CO.
PORTLAND, OREGON
AGENTS for Oregon and Washington Territory

EUGENE HOEY,
MANUFACTURER
Bedding, Lounges,
AND
PARLOR SUITS
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
141 First St.

MISS CANFIELD,
Manicure
—AND—
Chiropodist.

Superfluous Hair removed permanently by a new method. Special attention given to care of the feet. Hands [illegible]. Room 17 Labbe building, third floor.

HIMES
HIMES
HIMES
HIMES, Go to [illegible] For Best Work,
*Legal Blanks—Best Stock.*
5 and 7 Washington St., PORTLAND.

FAIRBANKS,
THE STANDARD
SCALES
L. H. PARKER,
AGENT.
26 N. Front, Portland, Or

*HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.*

B. FREIMANN'S
NEW
Coffee House & Restaurant,
OAK ST. BET. FRONT AND FIRST
The Leading Place in Town.
[illegible] Attention and Palatable Food [illegible] and French Bread.

THE MERCHANT HOTEL.
Cor Third and D sts, Portland Or.

HAS LATELY [illegible] WELL LIGHTED, WELL VENTILATED, [illegible] first class bed rooms, en suite and single, and is supplied with Hydraulic Passenger Elevator, Electric Calls, Bath Rooms, Telephone, and all modern improvements and conveniences.

Private Dining-rooms for Families and Parties.
KELLOGG, DAVIS & CO., Prop's.

ST. DAVID'S,
715 Howard St., Near Third, San Francisco.

A first class lodging House containing 180 rooms; water in every room, no better beds in the world; no guest allowed to use the linen once used by another; a large reading room; hot and cold water; baths free. Price of rooms—Per night 25c and 50c; per week from $1 upward. Open all night.

H. HUGHES, Proprietor.

At Market street Ferry take Omnibus line of street cars to corner of Third and Howard.

LAND PLASTER
—AT—
EVERDING & FARRELL'S.

VOL. 25, NO. 7906.

F. S. [illegible]
Wholesale & Retail Deal
Furniture, Bed
[illegible]ristic Furni

Ash Bedroom Sets from $30 marked 'way down. Call and ex

COR. FIRST & YAMHILL

*BANKS.*

D P THOMPSON, President | F. DEKUM, Vice Pres't | R. L. DURHAM, Cashier

The Portland Savings Bank
OF PORTLAND, OR.
PAYS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

Transacts a general Banking Business, Receives Accounts subject to check, and sells Exchange on New York, San Francisco and all principal points in the Northwest.

Directors:
D. P. Thompson, J. W. Brazee, M. S. Burrell,
Frank Dekum, R. J. Jeffery, W. V. Spencer,
E. S. Kearney, R. M. Wade, W. K. Smith,
S. Hirsch, Geo. H. Durham.
Union Block, cor. Second and Stark Sts.

THE PORTLAND NATIONAL BANK.
TRANSACTS GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,
ACCOUNTS kept subject to check.
SELLS EXCHANGE on San Francisco and New York.
MAKES COLLECTIONS on favorable terms.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, available in Europe and the Eastern States.

NO RISK.
PORTLAND MORTGAGES,
7 and 8 per cent GUARANTEED,
NEGOTIATED FOR LENDERS

CORRESPONDENCE is solicited and every information and facility for examination will be furnished by applying to
WILLIAM REID, President.
—HAS—
LOANED ON MORTGAGES
$7,597,721 in 11 Years.

OREGON AND WASHINGTON
Mortgage Savings Bank
51 First street, Portland, Or.
Rates of Interest on Deposits,
Three months 4 per cent.
Six months, 5 "
Nine months, 5½ "
One Year 6 "

First National Bank
OF PORTLAND.
President HENRY FAILING
Vice President H W CORBETT
Cashier, G E. WITHINGTON

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, available in Europe and the Eastern States.
SIGHT EXCHANGE & TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS sold on New York, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis and San Francisco.
SIGHT and SIXTY DAY BILLS drawn in sums to suit on London, Paris, Berlin, Frankfort-on the Main, Hongkong.
COLLECTIONS made on favorable terms at all accessible points.

Willamette Savings Bank
OF PORTLAND OR.
TRANSACTS GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
ACCOUNTS kept subject to check.
SELLS EXCHANGE on San Francisco and New York.
MAKES COLLECTIONS on favorable terms.
PAYS INTEREST ON TIME DEPOSITS.
Directors
President, James Steel, Vice President, W. C. Johnson, Cashier L. A. Macrum, J. Loewenberg, J. W. Cook, H. L. Hoyt, J. F. Watson, J. K. Gill, L. Fleischner.

Ladd & Tilton, Bankers,
Transact a General Banking Business.
INTEREST allowed on Time Deposits.
COLLECTIONS made at all points on favorable terms.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, available in Europe and the Eastern States.
SIGHT EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS sold on New York, Washington, Chicago, St. Louis, Denver, Omaha, San Francisco and various points in Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana and British Columbia.
EXCHANGE sold on London, Paris, Berlin, Frankfort and Hongkong.

Metropolitan Savings Bank
N. E. Cor. First and Stark sts, Portland, Or.
Transacts a General Banking Business; allows interest on deposits as follows:
On 3 months certificates 4 per cent.
On 6 months certificates 5 per cent.
On 12 months certificates 6 per cent.
Directors
W. W. [illegible], H. W. Scott, Ira F. Powers,
E. D. Shattuck, H. W. Monastes, L. H. Dodd,
C. P. Hogue, J. E. Smith, E. Williams,
Van B. DeLashmutt.

London and San Francisco Bank.
LIMITED.
Capital and Reserve $7,390,000
Head Office, 22 Old Broad st., London.
This Bank transacts a General Banking and Exchange business, makes loans, discounts bills, and issues commercial and travelers credits, available in any city in the world.
Portland Branch, 48 First St.
W. MACKINTOSH, Manager.

Bank of British Columbia.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
Paid-up Capital and Reserve $2,000,000
Head Office, 28 Cornhill, London.
Branches—Portland, San Francisco, Victoria.
This Bank transacts a General Banking and Exchange business. Loans made, Bills Discounted and Commercial Credits granted. Deposits received on current account, subject to check, also on special certificate.
FREDK TOWNSEND, Manager.

*INSURANCE.*

Union Insurance Company
OF SAN FRANCISCO.
FIRE AND MARINE.
Capital $750,000.
BRANCH OFFICE FOR OREGON
North side Stark bet. Front & First, Portland.
JAMES R. REED, Agent.

PHENIX INSURANCE CO.
BROOKLYN, N. Y.
QUEEN INSURANCE CO.
OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.
NEW YORK LIFE INS. CO.,
Cash Assets $60,000,000
AMERICAN SURETY CO.
American Steam Boiler Insurance Company,
Lloyd Plate Glass Insurance Company.
F. V. ANDREWS & CO., Agents, 35 Pine st.

THE OREGON
[illegible]
OF PORTLAND OR.
Cash Capital $320,100 00
Cash Assets 380,000 00
AGENCY
London Assurance Corporation of London, Eng
Established A. D. 1720.
PRINCIPAL OFFICE—31 STARK ST.

THE THAMES & MERSEY MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF LIVERPOOL.
Capital $3,000,000
Reserve fund, (in addition) $375,000
Deposit in Oregon $15,000
Agency in Portland at No. 3 First street.
PHILIP G. SCHUYLER, Agent.